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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14.

THE ARMY BILL.

Save the action upon the Army bill, the proceedings in the Senate to-day were not of remarkable interest. The bill as passed was substantially the same as that introduced by the Senate Military Committee and published in the TIMES Congressional report some days ago. It will also be recollected that we stated at the time that before the Military Committee reported the bill to the Senate it had been examined by Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE and THOMAS, and by them approved. The only feature in the bill which to-day elicited strong opposition, was that which gives the proportion of the several arms of the service, the Veteran Reserves being omitted entirely as an organization. Letters from Gens. MEADE, SHERMAN and THOMAS were read by Senator WILSON, approving this omission, and giving their reasons for such approval. Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment to give the Veteran Reserves a representation in the apportionment, but the Senate rejected the amendment by a very decided vote. Among the amendments adopted this afternoon was one fixing the rate of mileage at ten instead of six cents, another authorizing the President to appoint a Military Professor in academies where there are a hundred and fifty students; another authoring the employment of one thousand Indians as cavalry scouts, and another which provides that officers for colored troops shall be selected generally from the army, as in the case of white soldiers. To this last proposition Mr. HARRIS objected because it would compel an officer when so ordered to take command of colored troops, however distasteful it may be to him, or resign his commission. Mr. GRIMES said he did not want such sensitive men in the service. He thought they were unfit to serve the country. Mr. MCDOUGAL said it wouldn't do for any one of his name, whether of the masculine or feminine gender, to take command of colored troops. The amendment was adopted, nevertheless. The bill will meet with general favor in the House, except, perhaps, as to the exclusion of the Veteran Reserves, who have a host of friends in that branch of Congress.

RETRENCHMENT IN ARMY EXPENSES.

The work of retrenchment in army expenses goes on as briskly as practicable. Special Order No. 112, from the War Department promulgated to-day, musters out of service twenty-four Assistant Quartermasters, nine Commissaries of Subsistance, and three Surgeons, all of the volunteer service.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An order from the War Department assigns one hundred officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps to duty under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

AMENDMENT TO THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The House has under consideration a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, known as the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the necessity for which has grown out of the malicious disposition of the State Courts of Kentucky, in arresting, trying and imprisoning military officers for acts done in the line of their duty. This amendment provides that all acts, seizures, arrests, &c., by United States officers holding the command of any district, department or place, shall be held to come within the purview of the act to which this is an amendment. The production of the written order or telegraphic dispatch for an arrest, with proof of their authenticity, shall be sufficient for evidence. All cases wherein United States officers have been held in State Courts for such action shall be removed to the United States Courts for trial.

A REBEL ELECTION QUIETLY SQUELCHED.

Intelligence was conveyed to the President to-day, of the election of JOHN T. MONROE as Mayor of the City of New-Orleans. It will be recollected that MONROE was the rebel Mayor of New-Orleans when that city was taken by our forces in April, 1862. He refused to submit to the Federal authority and was confined in a fort. He was afterward released, and has continued outspoken in his disloyalty to the Government. The President this evening authorized a telegram to be sent to Gov. WELLS, requesting the latter to withhold the credentials of election from MONROE, and thus prevent his assumption of the office of Mayor.

THE SEA ISLAND PLANTATIONS.

Gen. TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in the State of Georgia, gives the Bureau an account of his visit to the Sea Islands. He states that all the questions in dispute between the freed people on the islands and the former white residents, are now amicably settled. Those having grants of land have had them consolidated on one part of the estate upon which they were given, as directed in Special Field Order No. 3. In addition to these satisfactory results, a saving of from six thousand to eight thousand rations per month to the Government has been effected. The Assistant Commissioner fears that owing to the want of implements, seeds, animals and food, the freedmenn having grants of land will fall in raising a fair crop. There are scarcely ten families of freed people on the Sea Islands whose grants of land are of any value whatever. Land is abundant enough, but labor is scarce, and commands a very high price, and he thinks the freedmen would find it much more to their advantage to go to work for wages than to attempt to cultivate land for themselves with inadequate means. He is fully convinced from personal examination that the question over which there has been so much dispute as to whether or not the freedmen shall retain their land for a few years has deceased from the cheapness of land and the scarcity of labor to be of the slightest consequence to them. He says that the real want in that State is a sufficient military force to insure the prompt arrest of criminals, and such an organization of the United States Courts as shall enable the people, white and black, to stand on an equality before the law, and to obtain Justice.

FABRICATIONS.

The *Tribune* correspondent from this point keeps up its fabrications with undiminished zeal and increasing recklessdess. His dispatch of Monday concerning the National Union Executive Committee appointed at Baltimore is an unqualified fabrication. No meeting of that Committee, informal or otherwise, has been held; none has been called. No consultations in regard to any have been had, and no attempt at an understanding with the President or anybody else has been made. There is no meeting to be held to-day. The whole story is as bald and naked a falsehood as the *Tribune's* resources can command from this point. And this, I am bound to say, is the general character of the Washington political dispatches sent to that journal. Its statement last week that the national Executive Committee had ordered fifty thousand copies of Senator TRUMBULL'S speech for distribution, was of the same character. So was its story about Secretary SEWARD and Representative SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and its yesterday's fabrication about the Cooper Institute Meeting Committee. None of the Committee came to Washington; but they sent Gen. WETMORE as their representative who brought the resolutions and was most cordially and hospitably received by the President and Secretary SEWARD.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE COMPTROLLER.

As the controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, with regard to financial matters, attracts much attention, it may be of interest to learn that the law provides that the Comptroller shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the consent of the Senate, and shall hold his appointment for five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reason to be communicated to the Senate.

FISHERY AND WATER CULTURE.

A communication was sent to the Senate to-day by the President, relative to the proposed exhibition of fishery and water culture, to be held at Arehacon, near Bordeaux, in France, in July next. It embraces correspondence between our Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State and citizens of France. This exhibition, though mainly a private enterprise, receives a subsidy from the empire, and will be controlled by Government officers. Mr. BIGELOW is induced to inquire in view of the magnitude of our whale, cod, oyster and other fisheries, and the extent and capacity for fresh distribution of our fluvial system, what action our Government proposes to take for the representation of the United States in that Exposition. He announces that the Scientific Society of Archacon will defray the costs of transport through France of all American articles exposed. Mr. BIGELOW, in a note to Prof. CABLE, promises that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure such a representation from the United States as is due from a country adapted by nature to profit more largely perhaps than any other in the development of the science of fishery and water culture. The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A similar one was also transmitted to the House.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Senator WILSON to-day moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to pass to a third reading the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union. The friends of the measure are all confident of its passage when the question comes to be fairly understood. Some misrepresentations of a disparaging character to Colorado were brought before the Senate in printed slips and laid on the tables of members, and by memoranda furnished for use in debate, for the correction of which no time was allowed.

ABSTRACTION OF BONDS BY A TREASURY CLERK.

WALLACE WHITTLESEY, on trial before the Criminal Court, charged with abstracting public paper, with a recommendation to mercy. The accused was employed as a clerk in the currency bureau of the Treasury Department, and on the 1st day of October, 1863, one hundred bonds, purporting to be worth $1,000 each, but which were only partially filled up, were abstracted. Some time subsequent to the abstraction of the bonds, the accused resigned his position in the Treasury Department, and suspicion fell upon him as the party guilty of the abstraction. After a great deal of labor two detectives of this city succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence of his guilt to justify his arrest in New-York, and recovered at the residence of the accused a number of the coupons.

THE ATTORNEY'S OATH.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Mr. MARR concluded his argument in the *ex parte* cases of A. H. GARLAND and ROBERT N. MARR. He contended the law requiring attorneys to swear and subscribe to an oath that they have never engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemy, was in the nature of a bill of pains and penalties, and not an oath of office in the sense of the Constitution, but an exclusion from office as attorneys of those who committed certain acts during the late revolt. It was Congress sitting in judgment on this class of citizens. An attorney is not an officer of the Government, but the office is created by the rules governing the Courts. If this argument failed be placed his defence on the pardon and amnesty proclamation of the President, the effect of which was, accordin to the highest legal authorities, to remove all liabilities for offences committed, and to place the subject of clemency in position which he previously occupied; in other words an obliterstion of the consequences of his illogal acts.

Mr. STANBERRY, of Ohio, spoke in opposition Congress fixes the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, their salaries, and the place where they shall sit. Provision is made for a Clerk and Marshal. In fact, all the machinery is regulated by statutes. It was the act of Congress which gave counsellors the right to appear at this bar. The oath alluded to in the Constitution has nothing to do with lawyers, but the law of Congress requires them to be sworn. If a man is excluded from practice at this bar by reason of crime, the pardon of the President could not restore him. He referred to the arguments that the oath is unconstitutional; that the law is *ex post facto*, and that it deprives the person afflicted of the right of trial, and to summon witnesses in his defence. This was like making up various medicines in the form of a bolus, so that if one did not, another would, cure. The arguments were thus presented in order, that they might operate by virtue of the Constitution. The oath was complete in itself, and referred to all attorneys. Mr. STANBERRY argued at length in support of the constitutionality of the law.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON made an argument before the Court in behalf of the petitioners.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have not agreed to reduce the income tax to five per cent. There was a possibility that they would do so, but they have since reversed their action, and it is probable that they will leave it as it stands.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The Naval Committee of the House are vigorously engaged in the investigation of the project to remove the Philadelphia Navy-yard to League Island. Admiral STRINGHAM was before the Committee yesterday, and Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to-day. The City of Philadelphia proposes to purchase League Island and give it to the Government for a navy-yard, if the Government will cede to the city the site of its present yard for mercantile purposes.

CHEAP HORRORS.

A "One-Armed Soldier," as he advertised himself, announces the old Capitol Prison as on exhibition for twenty-five cents, the sight-seer, he says, may see the cells, the many curious devices upon the walls, the cell where the wretched WIRZ lived and the yard where he died, the room and picture of the female spy BELLE BOYD, the room where WIRZ was dissected, and a man's heart in spirits, possibly belonging to WIRZ also, and all for twenty-five cents. Here's a chapter of horrors dog cheap for all visitors.

THE GUERILLA QUANTRELL.

A man answering the description of QUANTRELL, the leader of the Lawrence, Kansas, massacre, was arrested in New-York Saturday night and is now here, in Gen. AUGUR'S guard-house. It is said several citizens of Kansas, including Senators LANE and POMEROY and Capt. M. H. INSLEY, have visited him, and are of the opinion that Te is the identical individual.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session have confirmed the following nominations: Brig.-Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON to be Major-General, Brig.-Gen. EDWIN M. MCCOOK to be Major-General by Brevet, HORATIO HIGHT to be Assistant-Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Portland.

PARDONS.

The number of pardons that have been granted by the President to persons in the States below named, under the thirteenth exception in the Amnesty Proclamation—namely: whose taxable property is over $20,000—are as follows: Kentucky, 12; West Virginia, 48; Arkansas, 41; Missouri, 10; Virginia, 2,070; North Carolina, 482; South Carolina, 688; Florida, 38; Louisiana, 142; Georgia, 1,228; Alabama, 1,361; Mississippi, 765; total, 6,885.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN WINES.

American wine growers will be glad to know that their competition with foreign wines is likely to be somewhat diminished by a more just impost on the imported article. If whisky will bear two dollars, the Committee of Ways and Means think that port, sherry, burgandy, &c., ought to yield more than thirty cents. We learn that the Committee will increase the present duty at least a hundred per cent.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BONDED GOODS.

This afternoon the President signed the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public store and bonded warehouse, and the same is now a law. The act as it finally passed is set forth in the Senate proceedings, published in the TIMES of Tuesday, the 13th inst.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

Senator SHERMAN left here this evening for Connecticut, to make several speeches in support of the Republican ticket.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The President received a visit to-day from the corporate officers of Georgetown, who presented resolutions approving Mr. JOHNSON'S course adopted by the Aldermen and Common Council of that city. The President briefly responded, thanking the gentlemen for their confidence.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE KING OF ITALY TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing Commodore WILLIAM RADFORD to accept the decoration of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazzaro from the King of Italy, as a reward for the assistance rendered by him to the Italian frigate *Re D'Italia*, when ashore on Long Branch.

THE CIVIL EXPENSES.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the bill, to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Among these amendments are the following: Striking out the appropriation for surveying and buoying out the Seakonk River, in Rhode Island; reducing from $20,000 to $10,000 the appropriation for rebuilding the inner range lighthouse in Sandusky Bay, Ohio; striking out the proviso that no part of the public buildings shall be of domestic manufacture, and reducing the item for expenses in detecting the counterfeiting of United States notes from $100,000 to $50,000.

The report strikes out items for the expenses of the cession of Arizona in 1864; for building a bridge over the canal at Portland; for making alterations in the Providence Custom-house; for compensation of the Revenue Agent at New-York, and for compilation of the laws of the United States relating to revenue, commerce and navigation.

It adds an item of $70,000 for deficiencies in the fund for sick and disabled seamen.

It provides a salary for the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia of $4,000 per annum; for the Treasurer, $3,500, with $1,500 additional as Assistant Treasurer of the United States; for the Smelter and Refiner, $3,000; for the Assayer, $3,000; for the Chief Coiner, $3,000; for the Clerk, $2,500; for four Assistant Clerks, $1,500 each; for the Treasurer at San Francisco, $1,500 additional as Assistant Treasurer of the United States; for the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston and St. Louis, $6,000 each.

MEMORIAL FROM THE OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the Memorial of the Oregon Legislature against the taxation of mining and mining claims. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

PETITION FROM THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of the Adams Express Company for the issue of United States notes in lieu of like notes destroyed by fire, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE LATE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably the joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion of the United States Arsenal in Washington.

It appropriates $3,500 for the distribution among the sufferers, ten in number, or their families.

The resolution was passed.

A HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill for the establishment of a hydrographic office in the Navy Department, with a favorable recommendation.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Civil Rights Bill with the House amendments, reported that the Committee had agreed to the House amendments, and asked the immediate consideration of the bill for the purpose of concurring therein.

Mr. DAVIS—I hope that the bill will not be considered now.

The Chair—It requires unanimous consent to consider it at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, Sir, I object.

The Chair—Objection being made the bill lies over.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction ought to take the testimony of a reasonable number of persons whose names may be suggested by the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States.

Mr. GRIMES objected, and the resolution goes over.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

A bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Placerville, California, to a point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada, was passed.

THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT BILL.

At 1 o'clock Mr. WILSON called up the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with slight verbal amendments, as follows:

SEC. 1. That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry and fifty regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of the United States Military Academy and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of artillery shall be entitled to the same organization now prescribed by law for the Fifth regiment of artillery.

Provided, That the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first or second lieutenants.

SEC. 3. That to the six regiments of cavalry shall be added six regiments, having the same organization as is now prescribed by law for other regiments, the first and second lieutenants of which and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of the volunteer cavalry, and one-third from the officers and soldiers of the regular army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct.

Provided, That four of the companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President.

Provided, That each cavalry regiment shall have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall be extra first or second lieutenants.

SEC. 4. That there shall be fifty regiments of infantry, to consist of the ten regiments of ten companies each now organized, the remaining regiments to be so distributed that each battalion, with the addition of two companies, shall constitute one regiment; and there shall be five additional regiments of ten companies each, and all the vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants, and two-thirds of the vacancies in each of the grades above that of lieutenant, shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer infantry and artillery, and one-third from officers and soldiers of the regular army, who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and eight regiments, to be composed of colored men, to be officered by officers of colored troops, who have served two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; provided that promotions in the colored regiments hereby authorized shall be confined to the regiments of that corps.

SEC. 5. That the volunteer officers to be selected by appointment under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States, in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

SEC. 6. That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one regimental commissary, one adjutant and one regimental quartermaster, who shall be first or second lieutenant; ten captains, ten first and second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary-sergeant, two principal musicians, ten companies, and each company shall have one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates. The number of privates may be increased to one hundred at the direction of the President whenever the exigences of the service require such increase.

SEC. 7. That each regiment in the service of the United States may have a band as now provided by law, and there shall be one ordnance sergeant and hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now provided by law, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for the national cemeteries already established or to be established, a superintendent with the rank, pay and emolument of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from the non-commissioned officers of the regular army and volunteer forces who have received certificates of meritorious services during the war.

SEC. 8. That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for the term of five years, and that one major for each regiment shall be appointed when four companies shall have been organized; the lieutenant-colonel when six companies shall have been organized; and the colonel and second major when the organization of the regiment is completed; and that not more than one officer from each company shall be appointed to any regiment or company until the minimum number of men shall have been enlisted and the command duly organized; and that recruits may be collected at the general rendezvous in addition to the number required to fill the regiments and companies herein provided for, provided that the number does not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men.

SEC. 9. That there shall be one lieutenant-general, five major-generals and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grades as now provided by law.

SEC. 10. That the Adjutant-General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz.: one adjutant-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; four assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and thirteen assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

SEC. 11. That there shall be four inspector-generals of the army, with the rank and emoluments of colonels of cavalry, and eight assistant inspector-generals with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 12. That the Bureau of Military Justice shall consist of one judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, and one assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the said judge-advocate-general shall receive, revise and have recorded the proceedings of the courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions of the armies of the United States, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Armies of the United States.

SEC. 13. That the Quartermaster's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; three chief assistant quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-generals; three chief assistant quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-generals, four assistant quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; eight deputy quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; sixteen quartermasters, with the rank, &c., of majors of cavalry; and forty-eight assistant quartermasters, with the rank, &c., of captains of cavalry; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by persons who have rendered meritorious service as assistant quartermaster of volunteers during two years of the war.

SEC. 14. That the number of military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, created by the Freedmen's Bureau, may be added to as many as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen, with the same compensation as is now provided by law.

SEC. 15. That the provisions of the Act for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall continue in force for one year, and no longer, after the passage of this act.

SEC. 16. That the Subsistence Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz: One commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant commissary-generals, with the rank, &c., of colonels of cavalry; two assistant commissary-generals, with the rank, &c., of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, &c., of majors of cavalry; and sixteen commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, &c., of captains of cavalry.

SEC. 17. That officers of the line detailed to act as regimental quartermasters or commissaries, or as quartermasters and commissaries of permanent camps, or commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive, extra compensation, while responsible for Government property, $10 per month.

SEC. 18. That the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; one assistant surgeon-general, with rank, &c., of colonel of cavalry; seventy-five surgeons, with rank, &c., of majors of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with rank, &c., of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years' service and of captains of cavalry after three years' service; and fifteen medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and two-thirds of the vacancies hereby created in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection, upon competent examination, from among the persons who have served as staff and regimental surgeons, or assistant surgeons, two years during the war; and one-third from similar officers of the regular army; and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion in the grade of captain; and the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the army, and to cause to be enlisted as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

SEC. 19. That upon the abolishment of the Surgeon-General the Secretary of War may detail a Surgeon as chief medical purveyor who, while performing such duty, shall be in charge of the principal purchasing and medical depot of medical supplies and shall have the rank, &c., of a colonel of cavalry; and not to exceed five medical officers as assistant medical purveyors who, while performing such duty in the different principal medical divisions or departments, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 20. That the Pay Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from the persons who have served as additional paymasters two years during the war.

SEC. 21. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; three chief engineers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-generals; four colonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains and twenty-six first and second lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the engineer corps.

SEC. 22. That the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, heretofore prescribed by law, shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank, detailed from the corps of engineers, and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry.

SEC. 23. That the Ordnance Depot of the Army shall consist of the same number of offices and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz.: one brigadier-general, three colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors, twenty captains, twelve first-lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, and thirteen military storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as now provided by law.

SEC. 24. That there shall be one chief signal officer of the army, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the army, upon the recommendation of the chief signal officer, six officers, and to detail one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, to be taken from the battalion of engineers for the performance of signal duty, provided that no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for the purpose by the Secretary of War, and officers, while so detailed, shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective order; and enlisted men, while so detailed, shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses, provided by the Government.

SEC. 25. That no officer of the Regular Army below the rank of a field officer shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and past record of services, before a board of three general officers, or officers of the corps or arm of service, senior to him in rank, and should the officer fail at said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be reexamined, and upon a second failure, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army; provided that if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualification, he shall not be entitled to a reexamination.

SEC. 26. That the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general of subsistence, surgeon-general, paymaster-general, chief of engineers and chief of ordinance, shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong.

SEC. 27. That no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the pay, medical or quartermasters' departments, or be promoted to any higher grade therein until he shall have passed the examination required by the twenty-fifth section of this act.

SEC. 28. That no person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board to be convened under direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into the services rendered during the war, capacity and qualifications of the applicant, and such appointment when made shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualification and meritorious service.

SEC. 29. That persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for expenses incurred in reporting to the Board for examination.

Mr. WILSON proposed an amendment, which was adopted as an additional section, authorizing the President of the United States to employ in the territories a force of Indians, not to exceed 1,000, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry.

Mr. WILSON offered the following as an additional section:

SECTION —. That section 35 of the act for enrolling and calling out the militia forces, which prohibits the payment of extra duty pay—to men of the army, is hereby repealed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment to the amendment—that the provisions of the original act, granting extra pay for extra duty, shall be extended to enlisted men in the navy.

The amendment and the amendment to the amendment were adopted.

Mr. NESMITH offered an additional section—that all officers who have so served in the volunteer or regular army, and have been honorably discharged, shall be entitled upon public occasions to wear the uniform of the highest rank they have held, by brevet or otherwise, in the service; which was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by striking out the words "and five additional regiments," in the fourth section, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and five regiments, eight of which shall be composed of colored men," and also to strike out the following from the close of the said section, to wit: "And eight regiments, to be composed of colored men officered by officers of colored troops, who have served two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field;" provided that promotions in the colored regiments hereby authorized shall be confined to the regiments of that corps.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment was adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGAL moved to strike out the provision for colored troops, and called the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment.

The Senate refused to order the yeas and nays, and disagreed to the amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the proviso from the fourth section as follows:

Provided, That promotions in the colored regiments hereby authorized shall be confined to the regiments of that corps.

It was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved as an amendment to the fourth section the following proviso:

Provided, That in the section of officers, officers of the regular army who have commanded volunteer troops may be accounted officers of volunteers of the rank they held as commanders of volunteers.

It was adopted.

Mr. POMEROY moved to amend the 14th section by providing that the compensation for military storekeepers shall be that of a captain of cavalry, and that he shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of that officer.

It was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to go in before the last section as an additional section:

That to promote the knowledge of military science among the young men of the country, the President may, upon the application of any college or university capable of educating 150 students, detail an officer to act as President or Superintendent of such college, provided the number so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and they shall be apportioned among the States according to population.

Mr. GRIMES suggested, as an amendment to Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, the insertion of the words "or professor" after the word Superintendent.

Mr. SHERMAN said his object was that no officer should be detailed for any college that was not willing to assume a *quasi* military character, and a mere professorship would not be sufficient.

The amendment of Mr. GRIMES was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, as an additional section, changing the rate of mileage for officers traveling on public duty from six cents per mile to ten cents, when not furnished with transportation in kind. Adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to inquire of Mr. WILSON whether in this bill there was any provision made for the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Mr. WILSON said there was not.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that being the case, he would move to insert in the fourth section, after the words "capacity and good conduct in the field," the words "and ten of said regiments shall be officered by officers to be selected from the Veteran Reserve Corps." Mr. HENDRICKS spoke of the proposition he offered as an act of justice to men who had served faithfully, and to whom the promise of retention in the service had been held out.

Mr. FESSENDEN denied that the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps had ever been promised by the Government. They were detailed for light and easy duty while needed, and, when no longer needed, the Government was free to muster them out. The officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Mr. FESSENDEN said, constituted a very small part of the officers wounded in the service—not more than one in twenty. The request of the Corps for retention he considered selfish and impudent. Under the present bill the Veteran Reserve officers would stand the same chance as other volunteer officers.

Mr. WILSON said that twenty-five regiments of Veteran Reserves were treated with six hundred officers. Many of these officers were most excellent. They were organized for a special purpose. They had performed their duty well. Several of them were now employed by the Freedmen's Bureau. When he (Mr. WILSON) first introduced the Army Bill it provided that eight regiments should be composed of men who had been wounded in the service; the officers of which regiments should be selected from the Veteran Reserve Corps, or other officers of volunteers disabled in the service. His (WILSON'S) idea was to organize seven or eight regiments of men who had been wounded, to be officered by the Veteran Reserve and other wounded officers, because the country was full of other officers who had not been in the Reserve Corps. But leading generals of the army were opposed to the provision, and it was stricken out.

Mr. HENDRICKS agreed to modify his amendment so as to embrace officers wounded in the service and not belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested the insertion of the word "disabled" before "officers."

Mr. WADE moved to amend the second section so as to provide that two of the new cavalry regiments shall be colored troops.

Mr. WADE said experience had shown that colored troops were as good as white; and it was a noted fact that in the white regiments along the frontiers were being reduced by desertion there were no desertions from the colored regiments.

Mr. WILSON was in favor of the amendment of Mr. WADE, which he said was in the original bill. It would be economy to adopt it. The cavalry would be needed to overawe Indians. And it was a fact that the white regiments there thirty or forty per cent. had deserted. Colored troops hardly ever deserted; besides, colored men were excellent riders. Some of the best horsemen in the service were negroes recruited in Kentucky.

Mr. WADE's amendment was adopted.

Mr. KIRKWOOD moved so to amend the 6th section as to provide one major for each regiment of infantry instead of two. It was adopted.

The bill was then placed on its passage.

Mr. GRIMES demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Connes, Cragin, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood, Riddle—5.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Clark, Cowan, Crowell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogk, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougal, Nye, Saulsbury, Stewart, Wiley, Wright, Yates—16.

The bill now goes to the House.

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a resolution for the printing of ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Reconstruction for the use of the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. WILSON entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to order the bill for the admission of Colorado to a third reading.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice that on to-morrow he should call up the Navy Appropriation Bill.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved the concurrence of the Senate in the House amendment to the bill in relation to the Court of Claims.

The bill authorizes an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court. The House amendment requires the Clerk of the Court of Claims to transmit a copy of the decisions of the Court to the heads of Departments and certain other officers of the Government.

The House amendment was concurred in, and the bill, when signed by the President, will be a law.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to establish a uniform system of militia, pending the consideration of which, the Senate, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill in relation to the Court of Claims, with the following amendment as an additional section:

"That at the end of each Court of Claims the Clerk of said Court shall transmit a copy of the decisions thereof to the heads of Departments, the Solicitor, Comptroller and Auditors of the Treasury, the Commissioners of the General Land Office and of Indian Affairs, the Chiefs of Bureaus, and other officers charged with adjusting claims against the United States."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, so amended, was passed.

PERSONAL EXPLANTION.

Mr. SPALDING obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He observed by the report in the *Globe* that the joint resolution which he had introduced last Monday, touching the taxation of national currency, had been characterized by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVEN

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '68 C.... 117⅛
15,000 U.S.6s,7-30s,C.'62 103⅝
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 103⅝
25,000 U.S.6s,10-40s...C 90⅞
13,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.
First Series.... 100
14,000 do ..Sec. Ser. 99⅝
20,000 do.Third Ser. 99⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 67
5,000 N. Car. 6s..... 45
10,000 do ..s15 81
15,000 do ..s15 80¼
10,000 do ..2d call 81
3,000 Virginia 6s..... 66
7,000 do..... 69
11,000 Missouri 6s..... 77
5,000 do ..2d call 77⅜
2,000 O. & M. Cer..... 25
10,000 do ..2d⅛ 20⅛
4,000 Erie 2d M. '79.... 93
1,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st M 53
3,000 O. & N. W. S. F. Ba.. 87
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.. 93⅝
5,000 do..... 79
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st..... 100
1,000 To. & W. 1st M. Bs. 85
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 72⅛
5,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st M. 90½
5,000 Am. Gold..... 138⅜
30 Phœnix Bank..... 97
300 Canton Co..... 44⅛
400 do ....2d call 44⅜
200 Wash. Mfg. Tel.... 68
40 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension..... 109
100 Del. & Hud. C. Prac. 134⅝
300 Mariposa Pref..... 19
50 Pac. M. Scrip..... 190
800 Erie R..... 83
10 Erie R. Pref..... 81
100 Hud. Riv. R..... 104
2500 Reading R..... 99⅛
1000 do..... 99⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R....s60 100⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$32,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, J. '65 103⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con. 104⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pref. 43¼
100 New-York Cen..b10 92⅜
25 do..... 92
400 do..... 92¼
500 Erie Railroad..... 83⅝
100 do b10 83⅜
1000 Reading R..... 99½
200 do s30 99⅛
200 do s30 99⅛
200 do 99⅜
400 Mariposa Pr..... 18
100 Olev. & Pitts..... 78¾
100 Cleve. & Tol..... 107⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R..... 78½
1100 do..... 78¾
400 Chic. & N. W..... 27⅛
100 do 27⅜
200 C. & N. W. P..... 54⅝
3-10 do ..b30 54⅝
200 P., Ft. W. & C..... 91⅝
100 do ..b30 91¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62 103⅛
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 90⅞
12,000 do ..Sec. Ser. 99⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'64 103⅝
3,800 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series.... 99⅞
1,000 do ..2d Ser. 99¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 69
10,000 Missouri 6s..... 78
3,000 do..... 78¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr..... 43¾
400 New-York Cen..... 92⅛
500 do s30 92⅜
200 do 92⅞
100 Erie Railroad..... 83⅝
200 Reading R..... 99⅝
200 do b3 99⅜
100 do b3 99⅜
200 do s30 99⅜
100 do 99⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 78¾
100 do s30 78¾
100 do 78¾
100 Chic. & R. I. R..... 73
100 Chic. & N. W..... 27⅛
200 do b5 99⅜
200 do s5 99⅜
200 Chic. & N. W..... 27⅜
100 do 27⅝
100 do b3 27⅜
100 do b3 27⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. P..... 54⅝
100 do b3 54⅝
300 P., F. W. & C..... 91⅝
100 do s5 91⅝
100 do b3 91⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.s3 24⅞
700 N. Y. Cen..... 91¾
600 do .....c 92⅛
1200 Mich. S. & N. I..... 77⅜
900 do .....c 77⅜
900 do .....c 77⅜
200 do s15 77⅜
100 do b3 77⅜
400 do b3 78
100 do b3 77⅜
1600 do 78
100 do .....c 78
400 Cleve. & Pitts..... 77⅜
100 do s3 77⅛
200 do 78
100 do .....c 78
600 do 78
100 do s3 78
500 do 78¼
200 do 78⅜
100 do .....c 78⅜
100 do b3 78⅜
200 Chic. & N. W. P..... 54⅜
100 do b3 54⅜
100 do .....c 54⅜
700 P., F. W. & C..... 91⅜
500 do b3 91¾
200 do .....c 91⅝
200 do b3 91⅝
100 do s60 77

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600 Maryland A. C..... 17⅜
1000 Mich. Cen..... 41
100 Mariposa Pref..... 18⅜
100 do s3 18⅞
300 Erie Railroad.....s3 83⅜
400 do .....c 83⅜
100 do b3 83⅜
100 do s30 83⅜
200 Reading R..... 99⅜
300 do s3 99⅜
100 do b5 99⅜
200 do .....c 99⅜
200 M. So. & N. I..... 78⅜
100 do b3 78⅜
1200 do 78⅜
100 do s3 78⅞
1500 do 78⅜
600 do b3 78⅜
400 do .....c 78⅝
300 do s3 78⅜
500 do b3 78⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.....s3 92⅝
100 do .....c 92⅝
100 do b3 92⅞
100 do s3 92⅞
100 do 92⅞
100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 78
100 do b3 78⅜
200 Chic. & N. W..... 27⅜
100 do b3 27⅜
100 do b3 27⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. P..... 54⅝
100 do b3 54⅝
100 do b3 54⅝
100 do s3 91⅞
100 do b3 91⅝
100 do b3 91⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie R..... 83½
100 do 83⅝
100 do s3 83⅞
100 do s15 83
630 Reading R..... 100
2200 do 100
200 do b3 100⅛
200 do b10 100⅜
900 do 100⅜
1400 do 100⅜
1500 do b3 100⅜
500 do 100⅜
100 do s30 100
200 do 100
100 do b3 100
500 Mar. Pref..... s3 18½
100 do 18⅜
200 N. Y. Central.....b3 92⅞
200 Cleve. & Pitts..... 77⅞
100 do b30 78
500 do 77⅞
500 do 77⅞
400 do s10 77⅞
200 do 77⅞
100 Chic. & N. W..... 27⅛
200 do 27⅜
200 do 27⅜
200 C. & N. W. P..... 54⅝
100 do 54⅝
100 P., F. W. & C..... 91⅜
100 do b3 91⅜
100 do s3 91⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 14—P. M.

The price of Gold fluctuated between 130⅜@131 ℔ cent. to-day, showing a partial advance over the closing sales last night, but leaving off barely steady. The one day's later news from England has again advanced the credit and will soon enhance the supply of Exchange drawn against Cotton, and the difference between Southern Bank bills and the standard New-York signatures is reduced to ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. While a panic in Cotton at Liverpool was looked for some weeks ago, the difference was much wider and Merchant bills very much depressed.

The market for Money is easier to Wall-street to-day than at any time since the turn of rates from 7 ℔ cent. A large amount is now loaned by private banking-houses at 5 ℔ cent., subject, of course, to call, and 6 ℔ cent. is the rule at Bank and between the Brokers themselves. The first effect of this increasing ease is seen in a large daily business in Government securities, only a very partial amount of which is reported from the Stock Exchange, the private transactions at the counters of the great dealers on Wall-street being much more active and important.

A second or collateral influence begins to be felt upon the general Stock Exchange dealings, which are increasing in volume and strengthening in prices. The New-York lines and Reading and the Western roads had a further advance to-day, and while the speculation fluctuated ½@1 ℔ cent. in the afternoon, the prevailing temper of the market is in the direction of firmness. The Joint Resolution moved by Mr. SHERMAN yesterday is received as an index of the feeling in Congress against any immediate disturbance of the Greenback Currency, which it is found, by the experience of the last few months, can appreciate and Gold settle down, without contraction, and on the improved Exchanges of the country. The consequent accumulation of Gold at this commercial centre, is such that even if the Exchanges should turn later in the season, there is an abundant surplus for export after the Cotton and other Produce bills are found to be inadequate for the settlement of Foreign balances.

Late in the afternoon the excitement in the Railway speculation was on the increase, and begins to be more generally diffused throughout the list than a few days ago while mainly confined to what many of the bearish operators believed to be mere clique movements on Erie and Michigan Southern. The first decided turn took place in Reading and Pittsburgh to-day. On New-York Central the market for the moment is less decided, and various ups and downs may be looked for on the Albany telegrams, should the bill to relieve the Company from the restriction to two cents a mile on all passenger trains, express as well as accommodation, be moved, as we suppose it soon will be, *and in a form less objectionable to the Governor than the bill of last session*, from which he withheld his approval.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s.....	90⅝	91	Missouri 6s.....	72	73¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	103¼	102⅝	Northwest.....	26¾	27¼
U. S. 7.30s.....	100	100	N. West Pref.....	54	54⅝
N. Y. Central...	91⅝	92½	Rock Island.....	108¼	108½
Erie.....	82⅝	82¾	Fort Wayne.....	91⅝	91¾
Hudson.....	103¾	103⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	42⅜	43
Reading.....	99	101¼	Quicksilver.....	40½	41
Mich. Southern..	77⅛	78¼	Mariposa.....	11⅜	11⅜
Illinois Central..	118¼	118½	Canton.....	43⅝	44⅛
Pittsburgh.....	77	77⅝	Ohio Certificates	24⅜	24⅝
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold .	130	130⅜
Tennessee 6s.....	84	89	Bills on London .	108¼	108¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	Irving.....	108
Manhattan.....	130	Metropolitan.....	120
Merchants'.....	111	People's.....	112
America.....	137	Corn Exchange.....	110
Phenix.....	96	St. Nicholas.....	100
North River.....	120	Commonwealth.....	100
Seventh Ward.....	105	Importers' & Traders'	101½
Commerce.....	105	Park.....	151
Ocean.....	94¾	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
American Exchange.	111	Fourth National.....	97
Bank of Republic...	109	Ninth National.....	107½
Bank of N. America.	106	Oriental Bank.....	125
Hanover.....	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	91½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	101	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con....	101	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	97
Erie 1st M. 7s, '75.....	96	Del., L. & W. 1st M....	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79....	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M....	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83....	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	88
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1380	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d M....	72
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	93	N. J. Central 1st M....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '99....	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85.	109½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d.	91
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67....	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d.	78
Harlem 3d mort., '68....	94	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s.	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	45
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d s.	89	Chic & Alton S. F.	93
N. Ind. Geoh. Line '68..	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875....	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	71
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.....	94

Since the heavy abstraction of U. S. Stocks from the safe of Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, last week, an active exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered Stock, which can be made at Washington, free of charge, is going on. The holders of 5-20 coupons should make the change on or before the 31st March, to have the May interest registered in their names and to avoid the delay of a month in getting back Certificates of Stock, as the transfers will close on the 31st inst., not to reopen until May 1. The May coupon should not be cut off, unless the owner of the Bonds is willing to await the return of the Registered Stock until after the 1st May. The Coupon 10-40 and 1881 Bonds can be exchanged at any time, the Registered Stock carrying interest from the last Dividend days.

It is much to be regretted, for his own sake, that Mr. FREEMAN CLARKE, of the Currency Bureau, in the Treasury Office at Washington, should so frequently travel out of his *official* way to place his *private* views before the country on questions wholly foreign to the business of his office. Whether he places himself in antagonism to the Country National Banks by joining the Assorting Scheme which signally failed last Fall in the New-York Clearing House, or to the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report to Congress, or to the Secretary of the Treasury in the more recent details of his administration, his extra-official letters are unseemly and wretchedly out of taste as well as impertinent. Our personal respect for Mr. CLARKE induced us last Fall to say nothing of his tender of service to the New-York enemies of the Country National Banks, to the infinite delight of the chiefs of this party and their Democratic organ, and also to remain silent on his extraordinary "views" of currency, finance, and trade balances, in his so-called "Report" of the 1st December to Congress. But his last most indecorous attack upon the administration of the Treasury, which appeared in one of the morning papers to-day, compels the expression of regret at the temper, and surprise at the palpable blunders of his letter. If we had not known Mr. CLARKE as an intelligent banker, we should add that these blunders denote an ignorance of Treasury accounts and official detail wholly unworthy the head of any subordinate bureau in the Department. As it is, we must ascribe some of them to a captious, not to say reckless purpose to impeach the conduct of the Treasury by Mr. MCCULLOCH. He charges that the monthly statements of the latter are incorrect and underrated as to the sums of Money in the Treasury, forgetting that the statement is necessarily compelled to show the balances subject to the draft and control of the U. S. Treasurer, at the close of each month, in order to arrive at the real condition of the Public Debt, for the popular information, and that to add in the deposits placed to the credit of Disbursing Officers all over the country, in five or six Sub-Treasuries, and perhaps forty or more National Banks, would be as great an act of folly and deception in figures as the addition of $15,000,000 for the *imaginary* preminm on the Gold in the Treasury to the sum total which Mr. CLARKE asserts to have been *in* the Treasury on the 1st March. This sum total he makes by this singular addition of fifteen millions of dollars, $170,000,000. Without it, by including the Money to the credit of disbursing officers, taken out of the United States Treasurer's account, he makes the sum of $154,000,000, or $38,009,000 more than stated in the schedule of the Public Debt. Of this difference of $38,000,000, *it is only necessary to say that over* $14,000,000 was in the New-York Office alone on the 1st March to show how readily the remainder could be accounted for without leaving the smallest shadow of suspicion on the correctness of Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH'S table.

Again: Mr. CLARKE charges that the Secretary has no law for buying and converting 7-30 ℔ cents or Compound Notes before maturity. He admits the latter may be converted, before they are due, but there is no law for buying them! A brief reference to the plenary authority for buying and exchanging any other Government obligations in his discretion and when he may deem to the advantage of the Treasury in the Act of 11th of July, 1862, and to the equally wide and discretionary authority in the Act of 3d of March, 1865, for funding all these obligations *at any time*, should have satisfied Mr. CLARKE, (if his knowledge of the good sense and integrity and respect for law of Mr. MCCULLOCH had failed to satisfy him,) that neither law nor official duty had been violated, nor the true interest and economy of the Treasury and the public credit neglected. Had he omitted to purchase $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of United States 7-30 ℔ cent. in the open market in a season of temporary depression when they had fallen to 96¼@97⅛ ℔ cents and when he could readily do so out of his current balances, or had he refused to convert on terms acceptable to the Treasury—similar to the larger conversion of $50,000,000—$6,000,000 of compound notes, he might have been charged with a neglect of his opportunities under both the acts referred to.

Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* is half a convert to the sales of the surplus Gold from Customs in the Treasury. Last Summer he was against selling at all. He wanted the Government to hold on and let the market price of Gold and sales of Foreign Exchange, and the Importers who had about half a million to buy every day for Customs, *all to take care of themselves!* Had such advice been acted upon by the Government, Gold from 145 ℔ cent. would soon have gone up to 160 or 170 ℔ cent. We heard intelligent merchants, soon after the steady sales of the Assistant Treasurer had checked the speculation for a rise in the Gold-room, express the belief that the Customs alone, if hoarded until the November Gold Interest fell due, would have carried the price to 200 ℔ cent. As heretofore repeatedly shown, the Treasury held the price in the close neighborhood of 145 for nearly six months. Since New-Year, and to about the 24th of February, the sales have been between 140@137¼ ℔ cent. No March sales have been made from the Treasury. The open market has gone down 6@8 ℔ cent. on the effect of heavy resales by other parties who bought with great eagerness from the Government, on the calculation of unfavorable money and cotton news from Europe, which failed to come. This disappointment turned the prevailing account in the Gold-room from *Bull* to *Bear*. The Room sold heavily *short* of Gold, after buying eight or ten millions *long* from the Treasury.

Now our neighbor seems to be more outraged against the Government because Gold has gone down 6@8 ℔ cent. on its last sales than if the speculators in the Gold Room, after "bailing out" the Treasury at 137¼ ℔ cent., had run up the price to 145 ℔ cent. again. He insists that the quiet sales, though confessedly made on the market, and at no greater cost than one-eighth of one ℔ cent. brokerage to the Treasury, should be stopped, and hereafter, if necessary, made openly, every Monday morning, to the highest bidder; the amount to be sold, and the ability and purpose of the Government to supply the demand, *being first proclaimed through the newspapers!* Nothing, of course, could please the Gold-Room speculators better than such a change as this. They could shape their "pools" or combinations to a fraction, buy all the Gold offered, and then for a week to come control the market in their own way, and repeat the operation the following Monday. The practical effect would be even worse than the experiment of Mr. CHASE and Mr. CISCO, in the Spring of 1864, of stopping the Customs demand within ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. of the market, as regulated by the fluctuations of the Gold Room, and that worked so badly it had to be given over in a few days, and an arbitrary rate of 165 ℔ cent. fixed for Customs, while Gold was running up to 175@180 ℔ cent. in the open market. *That*, too, had to be stopped in a week, as the Monday morning Auction sales, if resorted to, would have to be soon stopped. The Government, we dare say, will try no such experiment.

The Money writer for the *Tribune*, having suddenly revised and reversed his opinion of the Michigan Southern Railway property and its future, perhaps he will not object to take back some very unjust and gratuitous things which he has written of the Fort Wayne. He ought to do so to-morrow, when we assure him that we have sufficient authority for saying that there is no truth whatever in his report or rumor that the stock of the Company is to be increased, under inducement of an extra scrip dividend, or in any other way, at the annual meeting on the 21st inst. The line and its equipment are in excellent condition, and any further expenditures on either, if needed by an increased business hereafter, will be met by current earnings over and above the 10 ℔ cent. a year now paid to the stockholders.

We believe the *Tribune* writer does no more than justice to the finances of the Michigan Southern. His figures are official for the eleven months of the Fiscal Year ending the 1st March. The pamphlet report for the whole year we understand will be out in the course of the next fortnight, with the general balance sheet of the Company. For the eleven months of the last year $490,476 was gained on the gross traffic of 1864, of which $218,294 was in net profit to the shareholders. The financial improvement during the year is understood to have been important in settling and greatly reducing the Guaranteed Stock interest in the Road. The total of this interest we hear is now down to less than $11,000.

The joint resolution moved by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, in the United States Senate, is responsive to the prevailing sentiment of the country so far as our old Greenback Legal-Tender Circulation is concerned. This feeling is most decidedly against the withdrawal of the Greenbacks which bear no interest, or the repeal or any interference with their legal-tender value and popular usefulness. On the other point of the resolution, the very gradual contraction—$5,000,000 per month of the Compounds—there may be a reasonable difference of opinion and views. The other propositions to reduce the idle balances in the Treasury by paying off the deposits and other interest-bearing debt within reach of the Secretary, and to make the whole resolution operative for at least a year to come, (in other words, to give assurance of something like a steady policy,) we believe will be received with general favor.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,927,502 05; for Customs, $411,000; Coin Certificates, $400,000; on account of Loan, $75,000. Payments, $519,293 36. Balance, $91,905,285 05.

Since writing the above paragraph we read the following from our much-esteemed correspondent "Investigator." We should turn his communication over to the philosopher of the *Tribune*, who is bent on early Specie payments at any cost, but for the respect in which we hold his commercial and financial opinions on many other points:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears to me that the joint resolution introduced by *Mr.* SHERMAN into the Senate ought to be entitled "An Act for making greenbacks irredeemable by law, which had previously been called irredeemable rags, in the slang of Copperhead papers."

I would ask you if any man of sound sense, reasonable experience, and decent knowledge of the subject, can doubt for one moment that the difficulties of moving toward a resumption of specie payments will be much greater a year hence than they are now?

Is all the experience of the commercial world to go for nothing? When shall we have a cotton crop that will produce as much money in gold value as the odds and ends of old cotton which we are now exporting? When will exchange on Europe be as low as now and for months past?

This proposition of SHERMAN'S is nothing less than "an Act to compel the commercial community to wallow in the mire of inconvertibility in company with speculators and gamblers for one year longer." Where is the good of it? INVESTIGATOR.

Real Estate Sales, March 14.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

House and lot No. 21 Brevoort-place, 25x92.3..... $20,000
House and lot No. 25 North Moore-st., 21.7 1-5x75.... 8,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New-York,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York,
WILLIAM B. HATCH, President,
PLINY FISK, Vice-President,
ROBERT M. HEDDEN, Cashier,
Will remove to the new marble building, southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., 1st of May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 14, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 4 bbls. Ashes, 4,928 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 2,174 bags Corn Meal, 1,170 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 417 bushels Rye, 3,177 bushels Malt, 4,925 bushels Barley, 2,800 bushels Oats, 709 bbls. Pork, 1,528 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,639 pkgs. Lard, 537 pkgs. Beef, 174 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are quiet only, at $7 50@$7 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,397 bbls., including 1,320 bbls. Pots, and 77 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy to-day, including Java at 27½c.@28¼c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@25½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Middlings 40c.@42c., chiefly at 41c., ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1 have been 19,802 bales, making 186,794 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 630,668 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*: Brown Sheetings—Indian Head 36-inch, 35c.; Indian Head 30-inch, 31c.; Laurel C, 30c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag 36-inch, 40c.; Amoskeag 36-inch, 36c.; Red Bank 36-inch, 28c.; Red Bank 32-inch, 21c. Prints—Hamilton, 20c.; Dunnell, 18c.; Amoskeag, 17c.; Arnold, 16c. Delaines—Pacific, 22½c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 20c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c.; Glasgow, 25c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 20c.; Saco, 20c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Laconia F, 35c. Ticks—Hampden C C, 40c.; Hampden D D, 35c.; Stripes—Hartford, 40c.; Thorndike, 33c. Denims—Haymaker, 45c.; Haymaker Brown, 40c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in active demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, no change in prices. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston—Market moderately active at lowest quotations. Philadelphia—No change to report; trade flat. Baltimore—Market very dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request for export to-day, closing slightly in favor of sellers, especially of really sound lots of shipping brands, which are less abundant. Sales since our last 8,350 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $6 90@$8 20, chiefly at $7 35@$7 75 for sound; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$9 80 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$6 70 @$7 50
Extra State.....	6 90 @ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 35 @11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15 @ 8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 80 @12 00
Extra Genesee.....	8 25 @11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri...	9 60 @15 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 50 @$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, but is quoted down to $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 1⁰@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, closing more firmly. Sales since our last at 400 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, part choice at $1 60@$1 61 delivered; and part No. 1 Chicago at $1 73 ℔ bushel. Rye has been more active, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales since our last 90,000 bushels, at 86c.@87c. ℔ bushel, in store, and 90c.@91c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats have been inactive, including State at 53c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; Old Western at 53c.@55c.; new Western at 55c.@45c.; Canada at 54c. ℔ bushel. Rye, and Barley Malt continue inactive. Barley has been in fair demand; sales 17,500 bushels at $1 17 for Canada West, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have again advanced to $5 75@$6 for Eastern, ℔ 1000; demand good.

LUMBER—The demand has been moderate. Spruce is heavy and drooping, ranging from $21@$25 for Eastern. Other kinds are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 15; Porto Rico at 60c.@80c. ℔ Cuba at 37½c.@62½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@99c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Rosin at $3 75@$15 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 38@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 85; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 85@$1 87 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy, at 26c.@26½c. for Crude; 42c.@44c. for Refined in bond, and 61c.@63c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, opening at reduced prices, but closing more firmly. Sales since our last, 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 75 for New Mess, closing at $26 75, regular, $26 50@$26 75 for small lot sons year old Mess; $24 25 for old Prime Mess; $26 75 for new do.; and $21@$21 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,500 bbls. New Mess, April and May delivery, sellers' option, at $26 75@$26 25, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 11c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½@15½c.; Short Clear at 15¾c.@16½c.; Long Out Hams at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb.; sales 350 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue in request at 13½c.@12½c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13½c. for City. ℔ lb. Lard is saleable and firm; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day. Beef Hams are dull at $27@$37 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls Butts in demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and les, 25c.@42c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues very dull at 16c.@22c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 310 hhds., including Cubs, &c., at from 10½c.@12¾c., and 157 boxes Havana, part 12c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 10¾c.@11¾c.; refining at 10¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Refining Sugars are very dull at 13¼c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 49,000 lbs. at 16c.@17¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 95,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand for Kentucky is exclusively for home trade. Sales 101 hhds. Kentucky at 18½c.@28c.; 18 hhds. Virginia at 12c., and 72 cases Seedleaf at 6¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues very quiet, at $2 28@$2 29 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 14,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d. ℔ bushel, and 200 tcs. Lard at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, a bark, with 20,000 bushels Corn at 5s. 3d. ℔ quarter.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 13.

FLOUR heavy; sales at $6 75@$7 50 for single extra, $6 50@$10 for double extra. WHEAT declined 15c.@25c.; fair to good Fall at $1 50@$1 80: Prime, $1 90; Choice, $2 15@$2 26;. CORN—Prime, at 54c.@55c.; Mixed, 57c.@58c. Yellow, 60c.@65c. OATS steady at 43c.@46c. MESS PORK dull at $27 50. BACON lower; 13c. for Shoulders, 17½c. for Clear Sides; 21c. for sugar cured Hams, all country cut. Lard at 18c. for Prime Kettle.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A DETECTIVE ASSAULTED IN A PORTER-HOUSE.

Several men became involved in a quarrel, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the porter-house kept by CHARLES NICHOLS, corner of Grand and Orchard streets. During the fight which ensued, PATRICK PURCELL was severely beaten about the head. Officer SLOWEY, of the Detective Squad, happening to be in the vicinity, entered the premises and endeavored to quell the row. He was immediately set upon by PURCELL and another of the combatants, named JOHN ROACH, who struck him several times about the head and face. Officer LONG, of the Tenth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, ran up and assisted the detective in arresting both his assailants, when they were conveyed to the Station-house. Police Surgeon WATERMAN being called in to dress PURCELL'S wounds, was savagely assaulted by the wounded man, when recourse was had to the locust, and the desperate ruffian subdued in a minute. Yesterday morning both PURCELL and ROACH were arraigned before the Court and committed for trial.

PROPRIETOR OF A LIQUOR SALOON ASSAULTED.

At a late hour on Tuesday night a difficulty occurred in the liquor saloon, kept by ANDREW MULLIGAN, on the corner of Essex and Broome streets, among the *habitués*. During the fight, which was the ultimate result of the quarrel, the proprietor was severely stabbed in the thigh and stomach with a knife, alleged to have been in the hands of FRANCIS SULLIVAN. JAMES SHERIDAN, one of the combatants, had one of his thumbs nearly bitten off. SULLIVAN, who resides at No. 280 East Twenty-fourth-street, was arrested by Officer DEVER, of the Tenth Precinct, and arraigned before the Court, when he was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

PICKPOCKETS.

Officer BROWNING, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested EDWIN LOPEZ on a charge of assault with intent to pick the pocket of MICHAEL MCGUIRE, who is a resident of Brooklyn. The assault was committed in a lager-beer saloon in Sixth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to await the trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A GAMBLING HELL VICTIM.

"Colonel" SHERLOCK HILEMAN was arrested yesterday morning by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of gambling preferred against him by ISAAC HART, residing at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the 7th inst. the prisoner won from him $79 at faro at No. 233 Broadway, where, it is alleged, such games are frequently played. He also charged that the accused had won from him at divers times since the 13th ult., about $500. HILEMAN was required to give bail to await an examination.

CITY GOVERNMENT

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Petition of the St. Vincent's Asylum for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Reilly—
Petition of Patrick Garrick for compensation for damages.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Moore—
Whereas, Saturday next, the 17th day of March, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Patron Saint of Ireland, is to be celebrated by a grand civic and military procession of our fellow-citizens of Irish birth, including those who are about engaging in an effort the most laudable and patriotic, looking

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a native of Holland, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT lady's maid; will travel, if required; is a perfect dressmaker; understands every style in hairdressing; every ability in that capacity; highest City references given. Call at No. 943 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 113 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY, WISHES A SITUATION as housekeeper, governess, or companion; is accustomed to travelling, and willing to make herself generally useful; references exchanged. Address T. G., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general housework; has a girl 11 years old who can wait on the door or table when from school; would take full charge of a house while the occupants are in the country. Apply at No. 180 East 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE family cook; an American girl; young and neat; with excellent City reference from her last employer; understands cooking thoroughly. Call at No. 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one is a first-class cook; the other a chambermaid and waitress; both fully competent; have good City references. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRESBYTERIAN girl; will be highly recommended by her present employer. Can be heard of at No. 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do plain family sewing; no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; five years good reference. Call at No. 110 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in an intelligent American lady, between the ages of 30 and 40; no incumbrance. Address, with particulars, C. STOCKTON, Greenpoint, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, of American parents, to wait on an elderly or invalid lady, and sew if required; housekeeping; can give good reference. Inquire at 466 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW LADY, with unexceptionable references, in a small private family, in the capacity of housekeeper. Address E. L. W., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for cooking and housework, at the Lower German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW, a situation as seamstress only, or would go out by the day or week. Apply at 185 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; a man that is fully qualified to take charge of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, fruit and ornamental trees; has the best of reference from his last employer; is a married man with a small family. Call or address R. D., at Messrs. Fleming & Henderson's, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family; is of first-class standing in the profession; none need apply but those wanting a first-class gardener, and who is willing to treat him as such; is a native of Scotland. Address, Episcopal Church, Address A. Y. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and the work of a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; 14 years of unexceptionable City reference. Address P. G., Box No. 220 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man with a small family, who is thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's country residence; has lived twelve years with his present employer, the most satisfactory reference. Address, or call at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., or Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man as coachman and gardener; is a good coachman and gardener; has no objection to be useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference of two years; four days out of situation; would be willing to go to any part of the State. Address for two days, D. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; understands fruit, flowers and vegetables; can keep a gentleman's place in order; would prefer a house on the place; good City reference. Address E. H. L., No. 67 Nassau-st., Mr. Fleming's seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER by a respectable man in the above capacity for the Summer months, in a first-class watering places or country hotels; would devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; most respectable City reference. Address S. M., Post-office, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man fully capable to manage any gentleman's place; is married with small family. All information received of ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, No. 676 Broadway, or address FLORIST, in his care; none but a first-class place accepted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of small family, or as farmer and gardener on a large place; is a first-class man in both departments; reference satisfactory for both departments. Call between 12 and 1, or address F. P. ELSWORTH, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man of good character, as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper or clerk in some mercantile or manufacturing establishment, bank or office; best of references given as to character and ability. Address J. A. L., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; best of City references. A address, or can be seen for two days at St. Ginty's, the Episcopal Brotherhood, 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, grapery and vegetables fully; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last employers. Address R. S., No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE store by a respectable young man; American, aged 23; has some knowledge of book-keeping, and is not afraid to work. Call or address EDWIN SPARKS, No. 273 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by he is capable in all the departments of the profession; practically acquainted with greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and pleasure grounds. Address J. E., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man capable in this country; thoroughly acquainted with greenhouse and grapery; married, without family. Address T. H., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or gardener, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; the best of City and country reference. Address L. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference as to capability and character; lived five years in his last place. Call or address W. M., No. 1,348 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE situations; the man as coachman, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; good reference given; no objections to the country. Address W. W., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, and will make himself useful in all business; and wife is a good cook and butter-maker; no incumbrance; has the best of reference. Address P. G., Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a hardware, dry goods or produce establishment; is willing and able to work; for reference, see Mr. Sergent, Sergeant's Hall, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York. Address HUGH FARRELL, 304 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK A SITUAtion; has had eight years' experience and can come well recommended; speaks the French, Italian and Spanish; no objection going to the country. Address or apply for R. M., No. 108 4th-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman and groom, and to make himself useful; the wife as good family cook or housemaid; no encumbrances; good references; prefer the country. Address J. D., Box 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE German gardener, single man; wishes the care and management over a first-rate gentleman's place, containing greenhouses, &c. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SWISS GARdener, a young man (Protestant) who has now been one year on a place in this country as gardener; understands a business thoroughly; can be seen at address SWISS GARDENER, No. 89 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a person who has had much experience in that capacity with some of the first families in Europe; can give good reference in this City. Address L. M., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has unexceptionable City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as plain gardener and to take care of one horse and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single young man of long experience in the culture of grapes, flowers and vegetables; can be highly recommended. Address, for two days, T. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man of no family; understands the care and management of flowers, greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; has the best of references. Address W. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience as coachman; understands also plain gardening; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country if steady all work for low wages. Address R. O., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging. Address H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; understand the care of horses; best of references given; country preferred. Address No. 154 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man, (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his business. First City reference. Address W. H. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business; good references. Address L., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has best of City reference and long experience. Call for two days at Miles' livery stable, Nos. 50 and 52 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; first-class place required. Address M. A., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a thoroughly competent married man with small family; has the best references. Address A. T B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECommended willing and obliging Protestant young man; is a good coachman and groom, and excellent plain gardener and farmer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman; has two years' reference from his last employer; the country preferred. Address L. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a sober, industrious man; has two years' reference from his last employer; is willing and obliging; is a good coachman and groom; can give good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, of long experience in the business in all its branches; is not afraid of work; can give good reference. Address T. G., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in City or country; is sober and steady; is a good driver; has good references. Call or address to C. Wilman, No. 332 Broadway, for T. F. P.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HEAD GARdener, single, no children; none need apply unless those requiring such a man; married, two in family. Address H. H., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by one who thoroughly understands his business; has City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 203 6th-av., in drug-store, near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A competent young man in a private family; has good City reference. Call, or address W. C., No. 339 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROtestant man as coachman and gardener; has good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 223 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class coachman; has the best of City reference. Address J. O., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced young man; can produce good references. Address M. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly reliable and competent man, with the best of references. Address T. D. S., No. 157 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON, J. T. HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR. Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully authorized by the Government. Its sale is immense, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have retrenched, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn. SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW BOOK—NOW READY GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. The great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY. COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED. The most attractive work on the war. Extra inducements offered. Send stamp for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG UNMARRIED MEN to fill vacancies in a Baltimore wholesale cabinet under-taking and upholstery establishment; a steady house; none need apply unless thoroughly competent, honest and of fixed habits of sobriety and industry. Address, covering references, Box No. 1,022 Baltimore Post-office, for two weeks.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A FOREMAN IN A first-class old established daily newspaper office in the West; one thoroughly competent to take charge of the news department, none other need apply. Call on or address FARMER, 24 Pearl-st., New-York, between 10 and 12 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER, ONE who thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; married man preferred; wife to have care of the dairy and to do plain cooking; none but a sober and industrious man need apply. Address E. S., Box No. 3,488 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE; A COMPETENT PERSON, understanding the care of children fully, and a good seamstress. Apply at No. 74 East 11th-st., for three days, between 10 and 12 A. M.; American, English, Scotch or French preferred; none need apply without undoubted reference; to go in the country.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID FULLY COMpetent to do all kinds of plain sewing and dress hair. None but French or German need apply on FRIDAY, 16th, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 34 Union-square, corner East 16th-st.; best City references required.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A PAPER warehouse, a boy about 16 years of age. One who writes a fair hand and can come well recommended, may address, stating salary, &c., D., Box No. 2,867 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go West; the man as gardener and to take care of horses, and the woman as cook and laundress; good reference required. Apply to No. 8 Carroll Park, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. A. E. WILSON & CO., Box A, 78, Thomaston, Me.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS nurse and chambermaid; must be a Protestant, and accustomed to the care of children. Apply at No. 141 Maiden-lane, up stairs, or address Box No. 1,780 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family; wages $15. Only those with City references need apply at No. 306 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO months or more, a competent waiter, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at office of Mist. Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS housekeeper in a gentleman's (widower) family; no small children. Address Box No. 748 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITress and chambermaid; none need apply except those neat, civil and obliging, and who understand their business. No. 104 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN TO take charge of garden, horse and cow, and the wife to do housework; no children required. Apply to-day at southwest corner Broadway and Fulton-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT THE PROTESTANT Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st., cook, laundress, waitress, English nurse and seamstress, and farmer and wife. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 242 South-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN AS GARDENER; one who understands grapes and hot-house; to live in a cottage, garden, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE WHO lives with his parents, and can come well recommended; salary about $200 for first year. Address, in handwriting of applicant, A. B., Tribune Office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER, WITH small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place; satisfactory references required. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN, Grant, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS jobbing house, a man to take charge of the cloth department; also one to manage the hosiery department. Address, giving references, Box No. 2,040.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND AND WAIT upon an aged gentleman; he must be unexceptional in character and habits; recommended; none other need apply. Call at No. 172 Madison-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE AS cook; German preferred. Call this day from 10 to 12 at No. 161 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY FOR AN office. Apply to F. G. WHEELER, No. 47 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—A private family hotel, with all the convenience and improvements of a superior establishment at moderate rates. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desire a home, may be obtained during the coming month. Single gentlemen, who desire permanent board, accommodated at $12 to $14 per week.

LODGINGS WANTED.—WANTED, LODGin a strictly private family, for which a fair remuneration will be given; with a family who intend going to the country in Summer, or who desire to lessen expenses, the undersigned, who is a widow in the City, would be pleased to communicate; undoubted reference given and required. Address Box No. 233 Post-office for one week. Location between 19th and 20th sts., near 5th-av.

PARTIES WITH THEIR OWN FURNIture can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board for Summer, in a pleasant location, in Stamford, Conn. Inquire of J. T. ROBIN, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF WASHington-square, board for a young lady, at a moderate price, where there are few or no other boarders; good reference given and required. Address A., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, NEW-York; delightfully situated for healthful Summer board, and only 30 minutes from Broadway, New-York City, offers superior accommodations at moderate rates.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family; location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at or address No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A FURNISHED room, board on Sundays, in a respectable private family up town. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 3,643 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A CHEERFUL room and good board; must have breakfast at 6:45 A. M.; location between 14th and 23d, west side preferred. Address C. B. C., Box No. 117 Times Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARDS FOR single rooms with board, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. Also rooms without board by night or week. Watchman all night.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE A large room to let, with board. Apply at No. 129 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Best of reference required.

TO LET—A ROOM FOR ONE GENTLEMAN. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, THE 13th inst., in the vicinity of 8th-av. between 8th and 40th sts., or 6th-av. from 11th to 22d sts., or University-place from 8th to 11th sts., a GOLD WATCH, purchased hunting case, with metal chain; English make. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the watch to DAKHIENE, COX & KEMEYS, No. 13 William-st.

LOST—ON THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1866, IN the mail from Philadelphia to New-York, a draft of the Philadelphia National Bank on the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, dated Feb. 26, 1866, No. 988, for $2,284; said draft drawn to the order of Maurice Wurts, and indorsed to order of J. N. Seymour, Esq.

MAURICE WURTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—225 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling house nearly new, farm and tenant-houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COOKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn., Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

CHEAP RENT.

Farm for sale to close an estate; one of the finest farms in New-Jersey, on the Woodbridge and Rahway Railroad; station on the premises; trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st; five trains a day. Price $13,000. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 69 University-place, or A. H. BRITTON, Globe Fire Insurance Co.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED OR UNA FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from the City; house nearly new and contains all the modern conveniences; hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; house warmed by low-pressure steam-heating apparatus; the internal arrangements of the house for light, air, convenience and health are unsurpassed; main floor, including hall, 11 feet; piazza on three sides: barn, carriage house and stables, hennery, &c.; about 400 trees of best variety of fruit, and a variety of ornamental trees; the garden delicious, with about three acres of ground neatly laid out; situate at the head of the harbor with a commanding view, and within two minutes' walk of the depot; over forty trains of cars and steamboats to the City and back daily; excellent schools and churches, and, altogether, a most desirable situation for a gentleman and his family to locate adjacent to the City. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, with about 2½ acres of land, cottage, thirteen rooms, cellars, carriage-house, with room for horses and cows, bathing-house, and other outbuildings; also a great variety of shade trees, all kinds of the best selections of fruit, grapes, &c., in full bearing; a fine kitchen and flower garden, lawns, and within three minutes' walk from the Mount Vernon Depot, Westchester County. Price $12,000. Inquire of THOS. J. VANSANT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL TWO-STORY AND basement dwelling, No. 150 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with 23 years' lease of lot; house contains the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, range and copper boiler, with hot and cold water in the kitchen; carriage and workshop; lot 12ft×150 feet deep; the place well shaded with locust and pine; plenty of grapes, peaches, cherries, &c. Communication by railroad cars, stages, &c. Every thing in perfect condition, and will be sold low. For price and all the particulars, inquire of GEORGE COX, 313 Washington-st., N. Y., or of THOS. J. VANSANT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 150 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with 23 years' lease of lot; house contains the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, range and copper boiler, with hot and cold water in the kitchen; carriage and workshop; lot 12ft×150 feet deep; the place well shaded with locust and pine; plenty of grapes, peaches, cherries, &c. Communication by railroad cars, stages, &c. Every thing in perfect condition, and will be sold low. For price and all the particulars, inquire of GEORGE COX, 313 Washington-st., N. Y., or of THOS. J. VANSANT, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE.—A PARTY Sowning four of the most desirable villa sites on Long Island Sound, distant one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad, would like to hear from those who would advance $4,000 each, to build houses to be completed June 15, to receive pay for their advances in rent. The place is free from every objection; none more healthy in the State. The property is on a clean rocky shore, with excellent opportunity for bathing, boating and fishing. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable farm, 35½ acres, located on a good road, 12 minutes' drive to the depot; rich loam soil; bounded by a large pond; good fishing and boating; fine stream of spring water running through the land; house two-story and attic, containing nine rooms, all in perfect order; barn and other outbuildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Price $9,000. For further particulars apply to Mr. MARSH, Room No. 6, No. 200 Broadway.

$7,000.—A MILK AND FRUIT FARM FOR sale, near Orangeburg Valley, Rockland County, 26 miles on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, of 60 acres, in prime condition; seven cows, two horses, wagons, harness, hogs, fowls; 90 bushels potatoes, corn, rye, hay, firewood cut for a year's fuel; two acres Lorton blackberries; two of strawberries and crops; 150 apple-trees; farming utensils complete; price $7,000; buildings poor, but a very healthy place. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—A beautiful country seat, pleasantly located on the western bank of the Passaic River, containing about 25 acres, having a fine lawn in front sloping to the large new bridge, good barns, &c.; also a farm, mile from the village of Belleville; 12 miles from New-York by railroad; communication every hour; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of JOHN W. DOW or O. H. PERRY, Belleville.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE CITY AND COUNtry residence in Brooklyn. The house is square, with an extension; got the modern improvements; 8 lots of ground handsomely laid out and plenty of fruit; cars pass the door every five minutes; the location first-class. Price $17,000. For further particulars inquire of WM. H. LOUKE, No. 250 Fulton-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A farm of 50 acres, about one mile east of railroad depot on the Cove Road; house in good, convenient house, carriage-house, workshop, barn, &c., &c., fruit and shade trees; a well of excellent water near the door. Apply on the premises to Mr. J. BERRIAN, Stamford, Conn., or to Mr. C. G. WITTE, No. 94 John-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, nine miles from New-York, near Williamsbridge and Harlem Railroad depots; seventeen acres; a large mansion with fine outbuildings and good ground; fruit trees and shrubery; an extensive view of the Sound and surrounding country. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. BOHDE, or of DANIEL TEER, Kingsbridge.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF NINETY acres, 40 miles from City per Harlem Railroad; healthy, good neighborhood; church and store in mile from depot; bounded on two sides by road, and can be divided, as there is water, and orchards, and woodland to accommodate two places; house comfortable, contains 10 rooms; good barn and other buildings; a bargain to purchaser. Address Mrs. C. E. B., No. 238 7th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN AT Westport, Conn., if sold before 15th inst.; house two-story, attic and extension, built by days' work, finely situated, lawn shaded by very fine old elms, large barn, two-story woodhouse, two orchards of apples, cherries, &c., about four acres of land; adjoining farm of the late R. H. Winslow. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground. Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., between Clinton and Court; one lot on Clinton-st., between Amity and Warren-sts. Inquire of Richard Vanderveer, on the South Ferry and Court-st. cars; restricted to building first-class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, beautifully situated, 12 minutes' ride from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE IN STAMFORD FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Pleasantly situated in the outskirts of the village, new and tastefully built, 13 rooms; price $12,500. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, or GEORGE E. WARING, JR., No. 36 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Astoria, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steamboat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 60 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick house, No. 3 and 11 Scott-av., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH basement house, No. 91 East 27th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all modern improvements; price $7,000; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 22x55; lot 98 feet 9 inches. Apply to W. P. ESTERBROOK, builder, No. 87 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE — A WELL-BUILT HANDSOME finished three-story brick house; English basement; pleasantly situated in Park-av., near Oxford-st. Brooklyn. Rent, $600. Inquire of H. TRYON, No. 32 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 20 MILES from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; commodious house and outbuildings; in good order; 20 acres of land, with fruit. Inquire at No. 54 Liberty-st., from 10 to 2, on Wednesday and Friday next.

FARM FOR SALE—A HOME IN THE HIGHlands, opposite West Point, containing about 80 acres, dwelling and buildings in complete repair. For particulars inquire of HOWMAN, ONDERDONK & CAPRON, No. 1,172 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 8 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, stable, &c. Also, a desirable property adjoining, 10 five minutes' walk from railroad depot; $600 for a site. T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William or No. 233 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., near Trinity Chapel, a full-size first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the lights in splendid order, and containing all the modern conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, built last year, with stone trimmings, gas-fixtures, range, &c.; price $6,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 206 Ryerson-st., between Fulton and Gates avs.

AT BERGEN POINT—FINE TWO AND A half story residence, coach-house and stable, 1¼ acres garden, fruit, shade, &c.; fine water view; first-class surroundings; half hour's sail on boats for sale low. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling house, in first-class order, and all modern improvements, No. 56 West 46th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. For price and terms apply to EDMOND YENNI, No. 122 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, OF eighteen acres, fine young peach orchard, 3,000 trees, apple orchard, fine grswth of wood, good house and barn, good water. Inquire of CONKLIN, corner of Smith and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A LARGE and desirable residence, containing 16 rooms, modern improvements, large garden, in centre of the city; five minutes' walk from depots; possession May 1. Apply at No. 60 Duane-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE AND RESIDENCE FOR sale, suitable for a physician with large and paying practice, in a large, pleasant village. Will sell either or both. ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

ON MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE OR TO LET, newly furnished; four-story brown-stone house; $18,000, with new furniture; to let, $250 per month. Apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a large new house near depot, and handsome cottage adjoining. Owner A. O. VAN DENNEP, No. 62 Cedar-st., up stairs.

NOTICE—FREEMAN & EMERSON.—LOOK FOR the farms and country seats for sale and to let, advertised by FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway. They are very cheap.

LEASE FOR SALE—OF FOUR YEARS OF A store and house on Fulton-st., between Cliff and Pearl, including fixtures and stock if wanted.

ISAAC A. BRIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

$6,000 FARM.—78 ACRES ALL UNDER A high state of cultivation; good buildings; 25 miles from the City; 80 Maryland farms, from $10 to $30 per acre.

WELLING, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—$30 WILL BUY HALF A an acre of good land in the village of Waverley, L. I., near the City. Apply to IRA H. TUTHILL, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE No. 64 East 17th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TEXAS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AN IMproved plantation in Western Texas. Apply for two days to S. CLARKSON, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

NO. 60 SECOND-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR sale; lot 125 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The country seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the City—an easy drive; dwellings commodious, and contain every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and greenhouses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. Possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine flock of sheep. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, with about 2¾ acres of land, cottage, thirteen rooms, cellars, carriage-house, with room for horses and cows, bathing-house, and other outbuildings; also a great variety of shade trees, all kinds of the best selections of fruit, grapes, &c., in full bearing; a fine kitchen and flower garden, lawns, and within three minutes' walk from the Mount Vernon Depot, Westchester County. Price $12,000. Inquire of THOS. J. VANSANT, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE.—A PARTY Sowning four of the most desirable villa sites on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MARIE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Ralton, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Everett, Wamlock, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOCIETY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Holstein, Geo. Holland, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Ward, Cashin, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ema Le Brun, Mrs. Timoney, Miss Kate Barrett and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and DOING FOR THE BEST.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Albaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Lucille Western, Messrs. Barton Hill and Lefingwell; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Miss Conway, Mrs. E. Wright, Joyce, Mrs. G. F. Tyrell, Wilson, Alice Seidler, Mrs. Hare.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FORTUNE'S FROLIC, and PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Characters by the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CONVICT MARQUIS and THE MOGUL TALE. Characters by the dramatic company. WONDERFUL MELANGE by the renowned SEAGRIST and SON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING March 15, commencing at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LES MISERABLES, LADY OF LYONS, &c. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 15, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of Kellog's Great Painting, entitled "THE ORIENTAL PRINCES AFTER THE BATH."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., between Court and Clinton sts.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Grand Spectacular Opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

DERBY ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 15, commencing at 9 o'clock; GREAT EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 15—EXHIBITON OF PICTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES AMOURS MAUDITS and LES ZUAVE DE PALESTEO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. SUMNER reported a joint resolution authorizing Commodore RADFORD to receive from the King of Italy a decoration of honor for assistance rendered to an Italian frigate, ashore on Long Island. The bill appropriating $2,600 to the sufferers of the late Arsenal explosion at Washington, was passed. The bill providing for an Hydrographic office in the Navy Department was reported with recommendation. Mr. TRUMBULL reported the Civil Rights Bill from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill granting land to aid the construction of a railroad from Placerville, Cal., to a point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada, was passed. Mr. WILSON called for the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment, which after a full debate, and the adoption of several amendments, was passed—yeas 27, nays 5. The bill now goes to the House. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill relative to the Court of Claims. The bill now only waits the signature of the President.

In the House, Mrs. WILSON, of Iowa, reported the Senate Bill in reference to the Court of Claims, with an amendment, which was agreed to. The bill was then passed. Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for the aid of disabled and seamen. The consideration of the bill relating to the *Habeas Corpus* Act was resumed. After some debate the bill went over to this morning. Mr. PIKE introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to send a naval fore to protect the fishing interests forming on the British American possessions. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn. The joint resolution relative to the Paris Exposition was next taken up, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, addressed the Committee in opposition. Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. WOODBRIDGE, Mr. RAYMOND, and Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, followed in favor of the resolution. At the evening session the consideration of the subject was resumed, and receiving several amendments, the resolution was passed, yeas 69, nays 50.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported, directing the removal of the railroad track in Thompson-street, and change the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company in New-York City; also a bill authorizing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their track, and authorizing the Ninth-avenue Railroad to use the same; a bill was noticed to incorporate the American Epidemicological Society; also a bill amending the act relative to the Croton Water Department, affecting the grade of the Eighth-avenue, New-York; a bill was introduced authorizing the construction of a Suspension Railroad in Broadway, and other streets in the City of New-York; the bill fixing the salary of the Treasurer of Kings County at $2,500, was passed; also the bill appropriating $270,000 for the Extension of the Chenango Canal; also the bill authorizing Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court residing in adjoining States to practice in the Courts of this State.

In the Assembly a bill was reported to amend the Public Charity and Correction Department Act of New-York, so as to enable the Comptroller to more speedily raise the money required under said act; the bill to regulate the use of boats and vessels within the Metropolitan District was passed; also the bill relative to the Public Markets in New-York City; also the bill to limit the term of office in the New-York State National Guard; also the bill to incorporate the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH received a telegram on Tuesday from the Canadian Minister of Finance, requesting that the provincial authorities be permitted to station officers along the railroads on the American side of the border to examine baggage and freight destined for Canada. The Secretary, in reply, sent the following telegram to the Collectors of Customs on the Northern frontier: "Allow the Canadian authorities to place officers at railroad points on our side to examine baggage and freight destined for Canada. It is understood we have similar privileges in Canada."

Gov. WARD, on Tuesday, sent a message to the New-Jersey Assembly concerning the actual condition of the State finances, and submitting statements furnished to him by the Comptroller of the Treasury, by which it appears that the indebtedness in loans amounts to the sum of $3,040,960; other claims, $1,027,376 65. Total, $4,068,276 65. The amount of stocks and securities belonging to the State, and on which an income is derived, is stated at $335,000. An unadjusted claim against the United States Government of $775,000 20. There is to be provided for and paid the present year $1,363,476 65. To pay which there is the ordinary revenue (estimated) and cash on hand, $436,000. Deficiency for current year, $927,476 65. If the same sum, viz.: $850,000, is directed by the Legislature to be raised by tax the present year, as was levied last year, it will leave a balance to be provided for of $577,476 65.

The new railroad between Athens and Schenectady, which has been in the course of construction, is now completed, and ready for business on the opening of navigation. It is called the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, and is thirty-eight miles in length from where it leaves the New-York Central track two miles east of Schenectady to its terminus one mile north of Athens, on the west bank of the Hudson River.

LOCAL NEWS.

At Police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE, Sergt. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS and Patrolman PATRICK OATES, of the Fourth Precinct, were arraigned on charge growing out of a drunken fight, in which four seamen engaged, in the Fourth Ward, at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ultimo. It appeared that on the evening of the 27th, Officer OATES, who had taken a young woman to one of the theatres, reached her home at about midnight, and at about 1 o'clock in the morning, when the maiden's father was about to close his place, which is a seaman's boarding-house, an inebriate entered, and was ordered out. He soon returned, accompanied by three drunken seamen, and the four having commenced a fight, officer OATES interfered and was severely wounded. At length, aided by Patrolman HORSMAN and JOHN OATES, he overcame the seamen, and took them to the Oak-street Policestation, but not until he had clubbed them and drawn blood from one of their number. The charge against Sergt. WILLIAMS, which was preferred by Inspector CARPENTER, was that he committed the wounded prisoners to a cell without first summoning a Police Surgeon. The defence was that the sufferer had declined the service of a surgeon, saying that the wound was only a flesh-wound. The number of trials was fifty-five.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ informed his fellow-Commissioners that he intends to select as a model the best-appointed slaughter-house which a Committee of butchers who have been appointed for that purpose may exhibit, and that he will require every slaughter-house in the City to rival the model. He will require the removal of all slaughter-houses from streets which have no sewers; and where a slaughter-house has no connection with a street-sewer, he will demand that the connection be made forthwith. He added that Mr. PETER COOPER has signified his readiness to take all the stock for an abattoir far up town. The Metropolitan Police and others have sent more than eighteen hundred complaints to the Office of the Board. Letters of complaint should be addressed to the Sanitary Superintendent, at No. 301 Mott-street, and not to the Commissioners individually.

A disturbance took place about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the porter-house of CHARLES NICHOLS, corner of Grand and Orchard streets. During the fight PATRICK PURCELL was severely beaten. Detective SLOWEY chancing to be passing the premises at the time interfered, when he was assaulted by PURCELL and JOHN ROACH, and beaten about the head and face. Officer LONG, of the Tenth Precinct, ran up, arrested both PURCELL and ROACH, and took them to the Station-house. Before the surgeon could dress PURCELL's wounds the baton had to be freely used. Both prisoners were subsequently committed for trial.

During Tuesday evening, a fight occurred in the liquor saloon at the corner of Essex and Broome streets, during which ANDREW MULLIGAN, the proprietor was severely cut in the thigh and stomach with a knife, by FRANCIS SULLIVAN. JAMES SHERIDAN, another of the combatants, had one of his thumbs nearly bitten off. SULLIVAN was arrested and committed for trial.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the report of the Finance Committee on the TAX LEVY; also resolutions expressing sympathy with those engaged in the Fenian movement. The salary of the Stock Clerk in the Finance Department was increased from $1,700 to $3,000 per annum. A lease of a large plot of ground, at a nominal rental, was granted to the Trustees of the Patriot Orphan Home.

In the United States Court Court, before Judge SHIPMAN, yesterday morning, Messrs. BENJAMIN VICUNA MACKENNA and Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS appeared and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against them for alleged criminal complicity in the torpedo affair. They gave bail each in the sum of $5,000 before Commissioner STILLWELL to appear for trial on the first Monday of April next.

Officer WOODWARD, of the Seventh Precinct, while endeavoring to arrest JOHN SHELLY, a person well known to the Police, in Water-street, yesterday afternoon, shot him in the hip, inflicting a severe, though not fatal wound. SHELLY is charged with having garrotted a man two weeks ago, and taking from him a valuable watch.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of ROSE KELLY, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, whose death was the result of burns in consequence of her clothes having caught fire on Sunday last, at the residence of her employer, in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was given.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN on the body of SOLOMON BLANK, aged 12 years, who died from injuries received by a fall on the sidewalk in front of his parent's residence, No. 366 Avenue A. A verdict of death from compression of the brain was rendered.

The members of the Literary Constellation, held their first annual ball and social reunion last evening, at Irving Hall. The affair was a success. At the supper given by the Society at midnight several toasts were drank and appropriate speeches were delivered by the officers of the Association and prominent guests of the evening.

MICHAEL HEALEY, indicted for the murder of PETER MCGARY on the 24th of November, 1865, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Judge RUSSEL sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of his natural life.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the charge of fraud made against the Committee on the Construction of the new County Court-house, met again yesterday, and examined Mr. MICHAEL ROWLEY and Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk to the Board.

Gold was comparatively steady yesterday, Exchange 108¼@¾, Money easy, Government Stocks active, and Railway speculation excited and upward.

A slightly improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Wheat and Corn were firmer. Pork was cheaper. Groceries were heavy. The Freight engagements were light.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.—We dare say there was some portion of the Congressional audience that listened to Mr. BANKS' eloquent speech on Tuesday, whose judgment would have been better satisfied if the speaker had been less belligerent in tone and bearing. Of course, we shall be well represented at the Paris Exhibition; and we shall doubtless be all the better represented that Mr. BANKS has so strongly and steadily advocated the cause of intending exhibitors. We have to remember, however, that the Exhibition—if it has anything about it to commend it to our country—is not *a war pageant*. We are surely not going then either to exhibit our "monitors," or to show to Europe that Admiral FARRAGUT is a greater seaman and a more amiable gentleman than VON TROMP. Most sober Americans will be content, we think, to let FARRAGUT's record speak for itself without inviting a judgment upon it from the adjudicators of prizes at the Paris Exhibition, or any other exhibition. Our brave old Admiral himself, we are inclined to think, will be content with the approbation and respect and love of his own countrymen, without struggling for a medal at an international show.

And, speaking of this Exhibition, is it altogether according to the fitness of things for an American legislator of Mr. BANKS' position to speak of the ruler of France as an enemy of the United States, and eager to go to war with us on any pretext, because he himself is sitting on the point of a bayonet! It occurs to us that such incidental allusions are not in the best possible taste, and that they do not constitute the best possible recommendation to intending exhibitors from this side of the Atlantic.

We trust, nevertheless, that the Exhibition may be an abundant success. The local management here could not possibly be in better hands.

Some of the Consequences of the Doctrine that the Southern States are Out of the Union.

The *Tribune* says:

JOHN T. MORRIS, the "National Democratic" candidate, whom we stated some days ago was chosen Mayor of New-Orleans, was the rebel Mayor when BUTLER and FARRAGUT took that city.

There is danger of too many results of this character while the country is kept in a false position. We are, as long as Congress holds that *States* are out of the Union, enacting a lie. The reverse of this proposition was affirmed in 1861 by an almost unanimous vote of Congress. To maintain that position the people gave up millions of treasure and rivers of blood. And now Congress, after the rebellion is conquered, stultifying its record, holds that the States which we insisted could not be taken out of the Union *are out of it!* Success would have converted the rebellion into a revolution. *Then* the rebellious States would have become an independent Confederacy. But defeat leaves the States in the Union and the Union intact.

The question, and the only real question, is for Congress to determine upon the qualifications of its members. And over that question their power is supreme. Thus simplified, difficulties disappear. But while it is held that *States* instead of people were in rebellion, all is muddled.

Congress has established the fact that ordinances of secession did not take States out of the Union by recognizing members from Tennessee, in their seats, *after* that State had seceded. Now, however, instead of proceeding to admit or reject Loyal Representatives, it confounds Loyalty with Treason, by excluding both classes! Col. JOHNSON, stanch and true to the Government and Union from the beginning, and sacrificing vastly more for his country than those who shut the door in his face, is rewarded for his gallantry and devotion by being treated as a Rebel. The men who deny Col. JOHNSON his seat, did not, like that patriotic Union man, offer their lives in the field for their country.

When Congress refuses to discriminate between loyalty and rebellion, confounding Union soldiers with rebels, what chance is there for true men at the South? How can Union men hope for election in New-Orleans or Savannah, when no encouragement is given them at Washington?

Smiling as a Senatorial Art.

Few people, we suppose, pretend to comprehend the whole of the speeches, or the half of the theories that have been elaborated in Congress during its present session. Their profundity, erudition or subtlety, their metaphysical fineness or their physical magnitude—one or other of these characteristics has generally proved too much for us. We flounder in the depths of SUMNER or SAULSBURY, and stumble over the subtleties of STEVENS or STROUSE. Even the simplest question seems complex and the plainest matters unintelligible. As we feel ourselves penetrating the thick darkness, we generally stop short, and turn into lines of thought of which the conclusion is visible.

But Senator SPRAGUE is not amenable to criticism of this sort. He often treats upon the vastest and heaviest subjects, such as the warehousing system and the tariff—the latter especially, as it bears upon cotton manufactures; but he elucidates every topic with such a skill, and throws around them all such a charm, that we become fascinated as we proceed, and grieve when the close of the speech breaks the spell. Knowing his oratory only as it is given to us through the electric telegraph, which transmits neither features nor intonations; neither the lights and shadows of the countenance, nor the expressive gestures which give vivacity to thought: neither the warmth of manner, the movements of the facial muscles, nor the twinkle of the eye, we have never been able to understand either its full intrinsic power or the influence it carried among the grave and reverend seignors of whom he is one. But he himself has been pleased to give us what is probably the key to the whole matter. A few days ago Senator CONness of California brought a railing accusation against Senator SPRAGUE of tiring or boring the Senate with his speeches, and in its course ably alleged that Senator SPRAGUE "smiled" when he rose to speak. To this Senator SPRAGUE promptly replied in the following terms—not "hurling back the imputation in the gentleman's teeth," as has so often been done by lesser orators, when charged with discreditable characteristics, but boldly acknowledging the corn, and admitting himself to be guilty even beyond the measure of the accusation:

"I intend," exclaimed Senator SPRAGUE, "*I intend always when I rise in my seat here, to smile. I consider the face that will smile only when it sees something to cause it to smile and excite its interest as not the kind I wish to have.* I do not wish to occupy that position. I believe that the discussion of a question before the Senate that interests members, should be discussed in a friendly *and smiling* condition. I trust it will be the condition I shall *always* occupy in this body."

These be weighty remarks, and the man who can smile after perusing them can hardly be aware of their significance, or of the purposes for which Heaven gifted mortals with the power of smiling. There is such a thing perhaps as a smile which costs the smiler nothing, but yet if a smile be put in the wrong place, it may be productive of the gravest results. As for ourselves, we intend neither to smile after the Senators remarks nor to permit any of our more wicked and thirsty readers to do so, but to draw from them a philosophical moral for the instruction of Senators and the guidance of the American people.

The lesson to be derived is the moral power of a smile. It is not to be supposed that the Senator had the intention of smiling without a purpose. Physiologists tell us that every movement of a muscle involves the expenditure of force and the exhaustion of the physical powers. In the simple act of smiling, some thirty-three facial muscles are called into motion—not to speak of the preliminary motions of the brain. To smile, therefore, on rising to speak, before beginning the speech, during its course and after its close, adds enormously to the amount of effort required in its delivery; and it naught be thereby added to its effectiveness, there is just so much dead wood. But, on the other hand, if, by smiling when you rise to make a speech, you put your hearers in a good humor; if by another smile, just before beginning, you rivet their attention; if, by a continuous succession of smiles as you go along, you make yourself tolerable; and if, by rounding off with a smile and appending another as you sit down, you induce a belief in your convictions and a vote for your bill, can it be said that the thing is destitute of moral power? That the results we have just enumerated are sure to follow we appeal to the records of Congress. We appeal to the records of other legislative bodies. Lord PALMERSTON had always a smile on his face, and where was there ever so successful a minister? Mr. BRIGHT never smiles, and rarely carries a measure. The face of the Marquis DE BOISSY is always wreathed in smiles, while the countenance of M. ROUHER is leaden as his speeches. We do not care about going into an enumeration of all the members of Congress who are capable of indulging in smiles, and who take pains to bring them to the surface as frequently as our text inculcates; but let any interested reader procure the photographs of members and examine the expression of countenance each one assumed while being taken, and then let him read the speeches, study the measures, and examine the votes from day to day, photographs in hand; and our word for it, he will find that members are just successful in their oratory and their schemes, in proportion to the sweetness and frequency of the smiles which hover around their countenances. The most mischievous members of Congress in precipitating the great rebellion were men who never opened or closed their speeches with a smile. TOOMBS had a permanent scowl on his face; WIGFALL occasionally leered—the very opposite of such smiling as Senator SPRAGUE descanted upon; MASON accompanied his speeches with good gestures, but no sweet smiles; BENJAMIN occasionally smiled, and so also did JEFF. DAVIS, but they were the mean, designing, smirking smiles of the political conspirator, and not such luminous effusions as characterize the noble soul.

Viewed in this light, and by these examples and great results, the reader can appreciate the inherent significance, the moral power, and the legislative force of a smile. And he will be able to appreciate the Senatorial philosopher who has brought the subject to our attention, and who illustrates its value in his own career.

We close by calling general attention to a public duty that now looms up in importance. In choosing Senators and members of the House, they must see to it that they elect men who know how to smile, and not only know how, but who do smile. Watch their faces when they rise to deliver a speech, scan them as they commence, keep an eye on them as they proceed, note them closely as they wind up, and give them a parting glance as they retire to the rear. If no radiant smiles suffuse their faces, cough them down and vote them down. But if, on the other hand, smiles play on their features as the sunshine on the lea, be assured that they have those qualities and qualifications that will illuminate and illustrate their country's history, and vote for them early and often.

Fenian Diplomacy Against British Gold.

The managers of the Fenian movement are smart men. They have contrived to keep up for many months a paying excitement upon most insignificant capital. They have been shrewd enough to use that Archimedean lever, the Press, to no inconsiderable extent; and through the indorsement of certain newspapers they have been able to collect the shekels that represent kid gloves, muskets, patent-leather boots, powder-horns, beaver overcoats and eight-inch shells.

There is an irresistible magnetism in excitement, and we confess that the blather of these Fenian leaders has somewhat affected us. We have been moved to look forward to St. Patrick's day as the birthday of a new nation—the auspicious morn when the real Ireland should be born. Imagine our disappointment upon receiving that mysterious document from Union-square which we printed yesterday, stating, upon what it calls undisputable authority, that all the noise and confusion stirred up of late in Canada is a base subterfuge of the tyrannical Government of Great Britain—that the Fenians are not going to Canada at all, but are making a direct push for the Green Isle itself, when the bothering Saxon creates a diversion by getting up a story, that Canada is on the point of being gobbled. It is comforting to know that the Fenians don't want Canada; that they will have Ireland or death, et cetera; that the shivering Kanucks may snore in peace for a time; that—but stop. May not this Fenian manifesto be a shrewd trick to throw us off the scent? Is it beyond possibility that an Irishman can keep a secret? Perhaps this may be a master-stroke of policy, and the astounded creation may wake up to the fact that after all, Canada *is* the grand objective, that Great Britain has lost her most expensive jewel, and that, for the first time in history, Bank of England gold did *not* buy up the managers of an Irish Liberation.

Yet we dubitate. "Things is mixed." These shrewd Fenians are cornered, and there is no telling what such desperate men may do. The sinews of war slacken; BIDDY and PATRICK are clamorous for results, and are becoming chary of nickels. The occurrence of their Patron Saint's natal day is suggestive; for if an Irishman will not fight upon St. Patrick's day, he will not fight at all. It is the confident expectation of every true son of Erin who believes in Fenianism, that the great achievement *must* come off on Saturday next. To fail on or before that day, will be to fail for ever, and to set back Irish freedom half a century, just as the failures of WOLF TONE and SMITH O'BRIEN did in their day. Again the cry is: "Now or never!" If St. Patrick will not lead you, who shall be his substitute?

This manifesto, or plea in abatement, has a suspicious look. We have heard that yarn about British gold almost annually for a quarter of a century. We have voted against that gold many a time and oft, and generally got licked; but it was a great relief to flout the triumphant other-side with the charge that they were "bought up with British gold," when not a man of them ever possessed a piece of that metal, nor ever expected to enjoy such an exhilarating privilege. So, stick to the British gold, good Fenians. *If* you seize Canada and hoist Ireland into the rank of a Republic, you will have the proud satisfaction of being the first of your kind who have successfully resisted the metallic voice of the yellow charmer of Threadneedle-street; if you fail—but, with such leaders, "there is no such word as fail." A listening and a breathless world is waiting for the grand result.

The Peabody Charity.

The wealthy benefactor of the poor in London.—Mr. GEORGE PEABODY—not satisfied with his princely gift of $750,000 (gold) in 1862, to found lodging-houses, has appropriated another $500,000 for a similar object. This large sum is to be disbursed by the same trustees for the purpose of building lodging-houses for the laboring poor of London, without reference to "their religious belief or political bias." But, taught by his former experience, Mr. PEABODY now proposes to enlarge the scope of his charity. London is suffering under the same evils as New-York—of an immense massing of business within a narrow space of the "city," so that and there reaches the fabulous prices which it has attained in our lower business streets. The consequence is that the poor are necessarily driven out from the commercial quarters, and must seek for residences at a greater distance from the metropolis. Mr. PEABODY proposes that the trustees should seek out such sites as they may think best, anywhere within ten miles from the centre of London, but as near railroad accommodations as may be possible; and he suggests that economical arrangements might be made with the railway companies to convey the laboring population to and from the city. He proposes also that buildings be erected in connection with his lodging-houses, for schools or educational purposes, as such places may be at a distance from good schools. And with the practical American's idea of education, he desires that such schools should be separated entirely from denominational and sectarian influences, and that "the course of education should be exclusively of an elementary and literary character." Any one who knows the English difficulties in this matter of popular education, will appreciate the importance and wisdom of this provision of Mr. PEABODY's charity. But this benefaction goes still further. The buildings being probably far from markets, and occupied by laboring persons who must pay exorbitant prices for articles of food or for fuel, Mr. PEABODY proposes to open rooms in the lodging-houses, or near them, for cooperative stores, where fuel and necessary articles of consumption can be obtained cheaply by the tenants, who will, of course, organize and carry them on.

The present plan is wider, and one reaching more deeply to the evils of tenement population than that of Mr. PEABODY's first houses. Its munificent charity, wisdom and liberality of purpose and plan cannot be too highly praised. It will provide salubrious houses under moral supervision, perhaps in pleasant suburban locations, but near railways, with schools and cheap stores and other conveniences for thousands of the working population of London, during centuries to come. It is indeed a noble charity, which will immortalize the name of the donor. To find any fault with it may seem almost ungracious. There has been, however, one generous defect in the former model lodging-houses built by Mr. PEABODY's gift. *They cost too much.* Too much was done for the tenants in them, and too much expended in the architecture. If the object of those buildings was only to provide a shelter or home for a few hundred or thousand poor people, there would be no objection to this outlay. But the great purpose in the model house is to show landlords what can be done for tenants in well-ventilated, healthy houses, good moral supervision, perhaps even in combination of purchasers, and at the same time *with a fair profit* on the investment to the owners. The aim is to improve all tenement-houses, and raise all tenants—not those alone of the model houses.

To do this, the buildings must be constructed cheaply, there must be an exact business management, as little must be laid out on ornament or luxury as can be spared, and at the close of the year it must be shown that a percentage profit of moderate proportions has been made.

Mr. PEABODY's first houses have not probably netted more than three or four per cent. profit, if even that. No landlords will build good sanitary houses for the poor at that rate of profit. At least seven per cent. should be shown each year.

We trust that in these new and admirably-planned model houses the arrangements will be such as to ensure a fair profit, which can be appropriated for other buildings in other localities; and then we may expect that the average class of landlords will be impelled to so improve and build their tenement-houses as to secure health, comfort and moral supervision to their tenants, while making their seven or ten per cent.

This princely and humane benefaction of our countryman to London naturally awakens the desire that some of our own "merchant princes" might immortalize their names and confer a lasting benefit on New-York by a similar charity to this city.

We need it even more than London. In no civilized city do the poor live so packed and crowded together. A few genuine model tenement-house might change the style of all this class of houses for a generation to come, and thus confer incalculable blessings on the poor of New-York. The model lodgings of London (with strict enforcement of sanitary laws) have changed the whole system of cheap private lodgings for laboring and poor people.

A few model buildings here (with suitable legislation) might do the same with the odious tenement-houses which now poison our poor and afflict the whole city.

What benefactor will do for New-York what Mr. PEABODY is attempting to do for London?

FLORIDA.—Florida joins the other Southern States in attempts to secure immigration. A Florida paper now before us says that labor is in great demand on the plantations and farms, and the cities offer advantages to mechanics. The rates of wages it gives as current, would, however, we rather suspect, disappoint the expectations of intending emigrants. Plantation laborers, we are told, receive from ten to fifteen dollars per month, with quarters and food, while mechanics, we are informed, can make from two to three dollars per day. These inducements, at the present time, may not be considered very great to Northern workers and mechanics. But, it is in another matter, that of the procurement of land, that Florida present the greatest attraction to immigrants. Tillable lands can be purchased, in small or large quantities, in all portions of the State, and at prices ranging from a dollar and a quarter to ten dollars per acre. "Immense bodies of State, railroad and granted lands; and lands held by private persons, are now inviting purchasers, and offer splendid advantages to immigrants. Especially in East Florida, on the St. John's and Indian rivers are there abundance of fine lands admirably suited to foreign labor and habits. And it is much better for foreigners to enter the State as owners and tillers of their own soil, than to hire out their labor." We certainly know of no region in the whole of the Southern States more inviting in all respects, to settlers, than Eastern and Northern Florida.

Mr. S. M. Clark and the Currency.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper, in its Washington correspondence, has repeatedly charged Mr. S. M. CLARK with having placed his likeness on the five-cent currency without authority, and this charge has been made the text of a most unkind editorial. Permit me to state that it is *utterly false.* Not only was the change made by authority, but *against* the wishes of Mr. CLARK. If any one is to be censured, let it be Gen. SPINNER, at whose urgent request Mr. CLARK consented to the placing of his portrait on the currency.

It may be well to introduce bills into Congress prohibiting the placing of portraits of "living persons" on the fractional currency, in order to "rebuke ambitious Treasury Clerks;" but will not the "rebuke" strike higher game than "clerks?"

It is strange that the name of one more closely identified with our national currency than any other living man, who has labored day and night to fulfill the duties and perfect the working of the bureau of which he is chief, and whose opinion is held in high regard by his superior officers in the department, can never be mentioned in public prints unless coupled with calumny and abuse. The time will surely come when the people will learn the truth in regard to one of their most faithful and devoted servants.

JUSTICE.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that the face of Mr. CLARK was put upon the recent issue of five-cent fractional currency with the consent of Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, under whose management all the currency except the National Bank notes is prepared; that Mr. CLARK himself suggested it, and that Gen. SPINNER, in view of the long connection of Mr. CLARK with the Printing Bureau, and his faithful services in that department, concurred in the suggestion; and when it was brought to the notice of Secretary MCCULLOCH, he (Gen. SPINNER) assumed all the responsibility of it. The question of calling in the issue is now before the House Committee on Banks and Currency. We are assured that Mr. CLARK regrets the whole matter as much as any one.—ED. TIMES.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—A delegation, composed of representative men in the butchering business, met yesterday in consultation with the President of the Board of Health, concerning the necessity of removing slaughter-houses from the centres of dense population. The butchers claimed that their calling could be carried on without detriment to the public health, and that it was quite possible to slaughter animals and yet keep the shambles as clean as a blacksmith's shop or a leather-dealer's warehouse, and quite as savory also. It was announced, however, as a conclusion of the Health Commission, that the business of slaughtering must eventually cease within the densely-populated parts of the city. The discussion of the question was temperate, and the entire conference was marked by good feeling. The butchers presented their side of the question in so forcible a light that the cleansing of all abattoirs, as a temporary expedient, was determined on the part of the Health Commission. The nuisance of driving cattle through the streets was urged as a strong point in favor of the ultimate removal of the slaughter-houses. If, however, this be the greatest evil, we suggest as a remedy what we have before adverted to in these columns, that drovers be required to drive the animals to the shambles by night only.

CITY RENTS.—We hear from many of the cities of the country of a heavy decline in the rates of rent that were demanded a few weeks ago. Even in Washington they have been greatly lowered, and still untenanted houses there are frequent. In fact the landlords in all the cities of the country seem to have been seized with a sort of mania for rent-raising about the beginning of the year—taking no note whatever of the power of tenants to pay, or of the relation between their demands and the business of the country or the profits of merchants, nor yet of the legitimate returns for the capital invested in property or its real value. They caused considerable of a panic for a time, and did great damage to business by unsettling the plans of merchants for the future, and driving many of them from business, altogether. Considering the present condition of affairs and the state of business, we suppose it may now be considered as definitely settled that disappointment will, in most instances, follow their great expectations.

THE LOYALISTS OF TEXAS.—Our special correspondent in Texas has made mention of the present and past bearing of the loyal men of that State. He happens to have inadvertently confounded Judge J. A. PASCHAL with his brother, Judge GEORGE W. PASCHAL—both loyal men. The latter is now in this City. Two of his sons were in the Union army, and did yeoman service for the cause. The history of the white loyalists of the South has yet to be written. It would, we venture to think, include a far larger class than we have now any adequate notion of.

The Scottish American Journal.

The *Scottish-American Journal*, in the new dress in which it appears, is certainly the handsomest weekly sheet in America. The selections show good taste, and if the editor dealt more gently with radicalism he might possibly please his Scottish patrons better. But on that point the sturdy Caledonians are, perhaps, themselves the best judges. The *Scottish-American*, at all events, is healthy in tone, and we have pleasure in wishing it abundant success.

AN ALARMING FACT.—Intelligence was received yesterday at the rooms of the American Seamen's Friend Society, that a few days since a vessel on which they had placed one of their sailors' libraries, had been boarded in an Irish port by an English detective, who insisted upon examining the craft. Coming upon this library, he took down a book here and there, and finding one named *Alarming Facts*, at once turned to the Captain and demanded to know who was in charge of the library. Upon being told, he ordered the sailor under arrest, and kept him in confinement for twenty-four hours. Then the facts were investigated by higher authority, and the prisoner was released. Perhaps when the scare is over these Englishmen will be ashamed at some phases of the panic into which they have been thrown.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—We note an entirely successful establishment of a cooperative store at Trenton, N. J. This was only recently incorporated by the Legislature of New-Jersey, and has been in operation but a few months. The sales, however, which do not so far include dry goods, already exceed the rate of $50,000 per annum. The business is conducted by an Executive Committee, and the purchases and sales are all for cash. The provision that no person shall hold more than five shares of the common stock does away with the dangor of an undue monopoly by any individual. We ask, with our Trenton cotemporary, "may not such enterprises be made generally successful?"

PUTRID MEAT.—The numerous seizures of putrid meat at various markets of this City disclose a state of things before comparatively unknown to the public, though we presume not to the Market Superintendents. There are some dealers who occupy regular stands who are implicated in this nefarious and reckless business, but we are happy to believe very few. For instance, there are not, that we are aware of, sales of putrid meat within the Washington Market building proper. But there is outside of that market, as of others, a class of peddlers who have hitherto, and almost without interruption, sold refuse flesh of the worst kind. A dollar is with these gentry a common price for a rotten sheep, and so on. There are poor people enough to absorb all that can be offered of this disease-breeding meat, but large quantities of it are put, we understand, to other purposes. Sausages are made of it to a considerable extent for sale in poor and even rich localities, and other delicacies. What wonder that epidemics, such as small-pox, cholera, &c., have so fearful a power over our crowded population. And yet there was and is a

THE FENIAN REVOLUTION.

No News Yet But Something Wonderful Looked For.

All Eyes Fixed upon St. Patrick's Anniversary.

Strenuous Efforts in Canada to Keep Up the Excitement.

Business Suspended Throughout the City of Montreal.

A Little Run Upon the Savings Banks for their Gold.

Petulance of the People and the Press as to the Duties of the United States.

Cautious Action of the Banks in Regard to Discounts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 14, 1866.

The excitement in regard to the Fenian foray is still at fever heat. Indeed, public credulity is ready to swallow any rumor, however wild.

Business, of which we never have much, is now at a stand-still, and nobody cares to buy or sell.

As usual in such excitements, there is a run upon the Savings Banks, and the small depositors are converting their balances into gold.

The people and the newspapers are very ill-tempered, and constantly berate the United States Government because they do not restrain the dreadful invaders who are to come—by-and-by—to snatch Canada from the hands of Queen VICTORIA.

Our principal amusements now consists in watching the evolutions of the militia. There are drills many times a day, and the poor victims look the picture of despair.

All our public buildings are strongly guarded; our banks are restricting their discount line to the most well-known and well-approved customers, and they very generally refuse to advance upon any collateral security.

Fenian Mass Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 14.

There was a Fenian mass meeting to-night at the Maryland Institute. The hall was densely crowded.

FROM MEXICO.

Death of M. Langlais—Serious Defection —Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1866.

M. LANGLAIS, Financial Minister and Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, died very suddenly, last Friday evening. He was attended by the Emperor's physician, Dr. SHULTZ. The funeral obsequies took place at the Cathedral yesterday. Great excitement prevails in all circles over the event, and allegations that he was poisoned are very common. He had sent his Budget by the last steamer to France. He had also been successful in his plans of retrenchment, and taken away from the Mexicans over three thousand lucrative offices, by abolishing the system of interior Custom-houses. His budget will show also a reduction of all salaries, from the Emperor to the clerks in the departments of Government. The body left yesterday for Vera Cruz, escorted by the Emperor's regiment of Imperial Mexicans.

Gen. CARRASCO, an Imperial Mexican General, with all his command, were ordered to join Gen. MENDEZ on the 13th inst., and instead of obeying orders, marched directly to the camp of Gen. REGULES, the Liberal General, in Michoacan. The French officers are very indignant over this, and the passport system has been most thoroughly enforced during the last week. The Government now requires each person traveling to the interior to give two securities of $1,000 each that they will not aid the enemy.

Great preparations are being made for the national exposition that is to be held here in May. Reports from all the mining districts have been received, and there will, no doubt, be the largest show of minerals ever exhibited in any country. Marble from Cuernavaca and diamonds from Tasco have arrived in the capital; also, large nuggets of gold from Sonora and Oajaca.

Gen. MENDOZA, Political Prefect of the City and Valley of Mexico, has resigned. The General has been ill for a long time, and though hopes are entertained of his recovery, he will not be able to resume the onerous duties of the office for months. He is the ablest of all the Mexican Imperial officers, and under his supervision the valley has been quite renewed in all branches, governmental and agricultural.

MARCIAS DE ESPARZA, for many years Governor of the State of Zacatecas, is dead.

Another battle has been fought in Michoacan between the Imperialists under MENDEZ, and the Liberals, commanded by REGULES and CARRASCO, the late Imperial General. The latter have gained a decided triumph, yet MENDEZ, on the retreat from the field, claims a victory. A Mexican never reports a defeat, no matter how badly he is beaten, as the American soldiers who were with SCOTT well remember.

Civil war rages in the City of San Luis Potosi. Everything is in disorder. Parties, by their own conveyance, have arrived in the city this week. The English Consul has left the scene of disturbance.

The Imperialists have defeated a band of Liberals in Tlaxcala, and have been defeated in turn at Ocotlan.

Capt. E. W. TURNER, of the steamer *Manhattan*, will leave for Vera Cruz on the 2d proximo, to take command of this steamer on the 6th inst. He has succeeded in obtaining the subsidy of $5,000 a trip for the line.

The water has been lowered in all the surrounding lakes during the past ten days by GONZALEZ' system of drainage, and there is now no danger of an overflow of the valley this season.

The weather is beautiful, and no sickness prevails.

GEORGIA.

Wreck of the Schooner Sunny South—The Case of Mr. Henry How.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 14.

The schooner *Sunny South*, from New-York 5th, bound to Jacksonville, struck on the Cumberland Island Shoals on the evening of the 10th inst., and run ashore on the Island and is leaking badly. On the morning of the 11th the tide ebbed and flowed in her. A small part of the cargo was discharged.

HENRY HOW, who last week shot and killed a citizen, but was acquitted by a coroner's jury, of accidental shooting, has been reinstated by order of the Military Commander.

Arrived Norwegian bark *Aquia*, St. Thomas.

FIRES.

Burning of a Steam Mill at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, March 14.

The Oceanport Steam Mill and four buildings adjoining were burned last evening. A large quantity of sash blinds in the mill, belonging to T. R. JACKSON, Architect of the Astor House Hotel Company was burned, which was insured for $10,000. No insurance is reported on the mill and machinery. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

A Block of Buildings Destroyed at St. Cloud, Minn.—Loss $35,000.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, March 13.

A fire at St. Cloud, Minn., on Sunday night, burnt TENBOOD's block. The following are the names of the losers: Messrs. PATTERSON & SHELLY, ROSENBERGER, and ROBERTS & MILLS, all merchants. Loss $35,000; insured for $25,000.

Fire at Norwich University.

HANOVER, N. H., Tuesday, March 13.

The South Barracks, being the main building of Norwich University, was entirely consumed by fire this evening. The fire broke out in an unoccupied room on the fourth story. Various rumors are afloat as to its origin.

Burning of a Ferry-boat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 14.

The ferry-boat *Covington No. 2* was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $15,000, which was insured.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Another Batch of Bills in the Senate—New-York Storage and Lighterage Company—An Important Bill Regulating Storage in New-York—An Immense Street Railroad Project—Rails All Over the City—The National Life Deposit Company—Report on Col. Vanderburgh's Underground Railroad—An Important Bill in the Senate to Change the Assessment Laws—Debate thereon—Fare on the Central Railroad—Another Effort to Increase it.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14, 1866.

In the Senate to-day Mr. LENT introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Storage and Lighterage Company, which provides that Henry M. McCorkle, Henry Green, Hayner Lord, Franklin Johnson, Samuel Brownell, and all others who may become stockholders in the Company, shall be a body corporate and politic for the purpose of owning, leasing, holding, erecting and maintaining lands, docks, bulkheads, piers, basins and warehouses, lighters, and for carrying on the business of lightermen, warehousemen and forwarders within the City of New-York and adjacent waters—the corporation to continue for thirty years. The company is prohibited from buying or selling goods, as dealers or on commission, but may receive and collect the customary charges of dockage, wharfage, storage and lighterage for the use of docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, all of which charges shall be a lien on goods and merchandise in their possession. The capital stock is fixed at $200,000, in shares of $100 each, and the company may commence business when $50,000 is subscribed. The stockholders to be individually liable to the extent of their subscriptions.

Mr. LOW introduced a bill in relation to storage in the City of New-York, which provides that the several Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters, the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, and the "Superintendent of Buildings" in the City of New-York, shall, together constitute a Board authorized and empowered to devise, fix and prescribe the manner and method of storing and keeping goods, wares, and merchandise in stores and warehouses in the City of New-York, more particularly with reference to the loading and storage on the several floors in any building, and the particular grades or classes of goods that may be stored together in any one building, and the safety and acceptability of any building for storage purposes. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum, of which a majority may determine any question, and may adopt a "code of storage regulations," which shall be published twice a week for four consecutive weeks in two daily newspapers in said city. All storage shall be subject to these regulations, and any violation by any person or corporation shall be punished by a penalty of $250, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Fire Department, which said department shall enforce and collect the same, and all Courts in the City are required to take cognizance of and inforce the payment of the penalty.

Mr. STANFORD, of Schenectady, introduced a bill incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company. Erastus C. Benedict, Walter L. Gove, Charles H. Little, Robert M. Ward, Robert C. Hall, A. H. Lockwood and others, are named as corporators, with power to build a street railroad from the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to Eleventh-avenue, through Twenty-ninth-street, Broadway, to University-place, Waverly-place, Mercer-street, Canal-street, Elm-street, to Worth, Leonard or Duane street, thence to Centre-street, to Park-row or Chatham-street, to Spruce-street or Beekman-street, to Beaver-street, to Broad-street, to South-street, to the southerly termination of Whitehall-street, near South and Hamilton Ferries; thence through Whitehall-street and Broadway to Beaver-street, to Broad-street, Nassau-street, Park-row or Chatham-street to Centre-street, to Duane-street, to Elm-street, to Canal-street, to Mercer-street, &c., &c. It will be seen that this railway project is very extensive, and ribs over a considerable portion of the City.

Mr. STEVENSON, of New-York, has introduced in the House a bill to incorporate the National Life Deposit Company of the City of New-York, which names as corporators John Q. Preble, Oliver Carpenter, William A. Kobbe, Thomas B. Reed, Lewis J. Phillips, William B. Shattuck, Sylvester C. Parkhurst, George A. Weeks, John Frisbie, Charles D. Bailey, Moses D. Van Pelt, Andrew J. Wood, Charles Scribner, John T. Hill, Alfred B. Darling and others. The business and general object of the corporation are declared to be to receive on deposit as bailee for safe keeping and storage, plate, jewelry, securities, furniture, and other goods and valuables, upon such terms as may be agreed on, and for this purpose may hold real estate, and purchase the same upon mortgage or judgment sales. The capital stock shall be $200,000, divided into shares of $50 each.

The House Committee on Railroads has reported the Broadway Underground Railroad Bill, represented by Cols. VAN BUREN and VANDENBURGH, the latter of whom is the originator of the underground plan, having spent some time in Europe for the purpose of becoming familiar with its characteristics. There is much sympathy for this bill in the House, for the reason that it represents the original parties who got a bill through both Houses last Winter, which was vetoed on account of some non-essential features which the Governor considered objectionable. These features are not to be found in the present bill, and I presume it will pass the House when it is reached.

The Senate, last evening, considered an important bill introduced by Mr. LOW, making a complete change in the assessment laws. It provides, in substance, that the Assessors shall in each year, by the 10th day of May, furnish to each adult, male and female, inhabitant in their town or ward, and to each minor known to possess property therein, a printed schedule, in a form to be provided by the Comptroller, in such a manner as to show, under appropriate and separate columns, the full and true name, number, description, character, and value of all goods, wares, merchandise, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, United States bonds, and all other personal property owned or possessed by such person. The law is exceedingly stringent in its provisions, requiring among other things, that each person receiving the schedule shall give an account of each gold watch, piano-forte, melodeon, or other musical instrument possessed by such person. The return of each person on the foregoing schedule is to be verified by oath or affirmation as to its correctness oh or before the 10th day of June. Failure to make such return to the Assessors, is to be punished as a misdemeanor by fine or imprisonment, or both, and any false statement to be punished as perjury.

The bill led to an animated debate. The great argument in its favor, made by Senators LOW and SESSIONS, was that it will reach an immense amount of personal property that ought to bear its share of the public burden, and which now escapes altogether under the lax administration of the present assessment laws. Real estate holders complain that while their property pays taxes to the utmost, the wealthy man who holds bonds, mortgages and other personal property, escapes without bearing his share. The advocates of the bill claim that the system proposed has already worked well under the United States Internal Revenue laws, and that, if adopted, it would reach millions of dollars of personal property that now pays no taxes at all.

I learn on undoubted authority that one of the most prominent Republicans in the House, and a leading man in the politics of the State, has become convinced that there is a necessity for a temporary increase of fare on the Central Railroad, and that he will shortly introduce a bill for that purpose. Its introduction will be the signal for another animated struggle, equal to that which ended last year in an Executive veto.

PERSIMMON.

Commissioners of Charities.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14.

The Governor has appointed, by and with the consent of the Senate, the following named as Commissioners to supervise the expenditure of moneys raised and collected for certain charitable institutions in New-York City, under chapter 289 of the laws of 1840:

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, Parke Godwin, Daniel D. T. Marshall, Ira O. Miller and Apollos R. Wetmore.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of the United States Warehouse Company.

Incorporating the National Warehouse and Security Company.

Directing the removal of the railroad track in Thompson-street, and to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks, and authorising the Ninth-avenue Railroad to use the same.

For the relief of the Union Trust Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the American Epidemicological Society.

Amending the act relative to the Croton Water Department. It relates to the grade of the Eighth-avenue, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KLINE—Authorizing the construction of a Railroad in Broadway and other streets in the City of New-York.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to lands devised by SIMON BERGEN, deceased, late of Brooklyn.

Fixing the salary of the Treasurer of Kings County at $3,500.

Authorising the extension of the Chenango Canal. It appropriates $270,000.

Authorising the Board of Health of Yonkers to purchase certain real estate for sanitary purposes.

Amending the act for the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn and the East River.

Authorising attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court residing in adjoining States to practice in courts of this State.

Mr. LENT introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Storage and Lighterage Company.

Also the bill authorising the construction and use of a building in Burling-slip.

The bill incorporating the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis of New-York, was advanced to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company.

By Mr. JENKINS—To amend the Public Charity and Correction Department Act of New-York, so as to enable the Comptroller to more speedily raise the money required under said act.

By Mr. A. L. REYNOLDS—To amend the Hudson City Charter.

By Mr. MAURICE—To incorporate the Rockaway Beach Hotel Company; also for the formation of the Rockaway Beach Land and Improvement Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To regulate the use of boats and vessels within the Metropolitan District.

Relative to the public markets in New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

To limit the tenure of office in the New-York National Guard.

To incorporate the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company.

To incorporate the Jamaica Savings Bank.

Adjourned.

THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The Investigation Resumed—Evidence of Mr. James L. Jackson, Mr. Cheney, Mr. Badger, Mr. Michael Rowley and Mr. Joseph B. Young.

On Monday, the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the charges of corruption brought against the Committee on the construction of the new Court-house, met at 3 o'clock, Mr. FOX in the chair.

Mr. James L. Jackson testified: That he was a member of the firm of James L. Jackson & Brothers; that he had received a communication from Mayor Gunther in relation to the new Court-house, and answered it; he was familiar with the cost of iron and iron buildings in 1863; in 1863 the value of iron window frames and trimmings suitable for the Court-house, if heavy and large would have been ten cents per pound; if light they would be worth more; for iron stairs the price would have been twelve cents per pound; for iron doors, shutters, jams, &c., twelve and a half; girders, twelve cents; rolled beams, bolts, &c., ten cents; iron dome, eleven cents; grating, eight cents; anchors, seven and a half cents; window and door lintels, four and a half cents; illuminating tile for floors, $4 per foot; would have taken a contract at that time at those rates; the rates were based on the then price of iron; the prices would have allowed a profit; was not invited to send in proposals for the Court-house; made application to Supervisor WEISSMANN in regard to the contract; Cornell & Co., Geo. R. Jackson & Co., Architectural Iron Works; Fowler, Kirkland & Co., and J. L. Jackson & Bros., were capable of doing all the iron work on the Court-house: in 1863, if we had obtained the contract, we could have made contracts for iron to carry it out; don't know at what prices; on obtaining contracts we buy up material at the time; in September, 1863, iron was lower than in the Winter of 1864 by about $5 per ton, or about 15 per cent.; the same iron that I paid $33 per ton for in September, 1863, in August, 1864, I paid $60 for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cram.—Pig iron did not go as high as $85 that I know of; it did not go higher than $75; my estimates were not made with any expectation of getting the contract; did not know that those estimates were to be used to attach the contract already let; did not suppose they were; the estimates were made on the then value of iron; there would have been a difficulty in making contracts for iron at that time; the rates of wages have nearly doubled since that time; our estimates were made on a calculation to allow an from 15 to 20 per cent. to labor into consideration the rise in iron and labor we should have lost money had we got the contract at our prices; cannot name any fire-proof building that we have done the iron work for within five years past; I acted with four others as an appraiser in regard to the iron work done on Harlem Bridge for Mr. Roach; Mr. Roach made application for extra pay in view of the increase in the price of iron and labor; the iron that he had charged nine cents per pound for we appraised as being worth sixteen cents per pound; considerable change was made in the plans of the bridge, but my appraisement took into consideration, chiefly, the increased value of iron.

Mr. Nathaniel Cheney deposed that he was Vice President of the Architectural Iron Works; in September, 1863, iron window-frames and trimmings were worth 10c. per pound; stairs 8c.; those are the prices we were supplying them for. Iron doors were worth 8c. to 10c. per pound; rolled beams, girders, anchors, &c., 8c. per pound; iron dome and frame, 6c.; our Company was not invited to bid for the work on the Court-house; don't know at what prices the contract was given; our Company in 1863 did similar work for the Kings County Court-house, the Hamilton Ferry-house, and other buildings; our prices corresponded with those I have given.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cram: Some of the prices were higher, some less; the prices I have given correspond with the estimates given Mayor GUNTHER by our Company; our Company had nothing to do with the printing of the pamphlet entitled "How the City is Swindled;" suppose Mr. Reid made the estimate sent to the Mayor by our Company; we generally estimate for a profit of 20 per cent; the prices of window frames and other articles vary from 10 to 30 cents per pound, according to finish; the dome roof and frame together were worth 11 cents per pound; the supports were worth 6 cents; we furnished the window trimmings for Brown Brothers' Banking-house; the price was about 15 or cents per pound; we expect a profit on all our work of 20 per cent.; we have put up some iron roofing within the last two years; the price was 10 to 12½ cents per pound; for some small quantities we got 15 cents; the patent illuminating tile is worth $7 50 per foot; in 1863 it was $6 50; we completed the work on the Kings County Court-house in 1863; we claimed an addition of 50 per cent. on our contract prices for loss sustained by us; we have not received the whole of it; only a part; we also made a claim for loss on work done on the ferry-house, but did not get it.

Mr. Daniel D. Badger deposed that he was President of the Architectural Iron Works; in 1863 window frames were worth eight cents per pound; stairs about ten cents; doors ten to twelve cents; wrought-iron girders eight to ten cents; beams seven to eight cents; iron dome and frame nine cents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cram—At these prices we should have sustained a loss if we had received the contract for the new Court-house; did not examine the estimates given Mayor GUNTHER closely; should have done so if we had expected to get the contract; prices of various articles vary according to the finish; the varintion is not over one-half a cent per pound; in 1863, they might have varied a cent or two per pound; for the window frames supplied Brown Brothers Banking house we got from fifteen cents to eighteen cents per pound; it might have been more; it might have been twenty cents; in 1863 bar-iron went up to $220 per ton; pig-iron to $75; in 1863 bar-iron was worth $60; boiler-iron has been as high as nine cents for the very best; the lowest price was three and a quarter cents; that was in 1863.

The Committee met again yesterday, Mr. FOX in the chair.

Supervisor ELY desired the Committee to ask Mr. Kellum, the architect, to furnish a statement of the number of cubic feet of brick used in the construction of the Court-house.

Mr. FOX said that this was unnecessary, as the vouchers were in the Comptroller's office, where they could be seen.

Supervisor ELY said they might get the vouchers for six millions and a half of brick in the Comptroller's Office, but not the number of cubic feet of brick used in the construction.

Mr. FOX said the Committee did not feel like going into such matters. They were there to take evidence, not to receive written statements.

Mr. Anthon said it was proposed to have such a statement for the convenience of Mr. Kellum, merely to refresh his memory in giving testimony.

Mr. FOX said the Committee would agree to have Mr. Kellum called as a witness.

Mr. Michael Rowley, being sworn, testified that he was in the employ of Fowler, Kirkland & Co.; the latter was familiar with the iron business; remembered making an estimate for his employers to send to Mayor Gunther; had been in the iron business for fifty years; made the estimate in the usual way; calculated the price of material at the time; we could have done the work according to that estimate at that time; the estimate was handed into the office under the impression that it would reach its proper destination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cram—His house was principally employed in work on public buildings; they had done the work for one building in New-York since 1863; it was on the site of the old Assem.ly Rooms; he was always furnished with the prices of iron by persons whose business it was to know them at the times when he made estimates; he had made estimates frequently on description of the place without the plan itself; he did so in this case; beyond that he could tell him.

Mr. Cram—I do not wish you to tell me anything, but simply to answer questions.

Mr. Fox (to the witness)—Only answer questions.

Witness—Am I done?

Mr. Cram—Yes, you are done, and we are obliged to you.

Mr. Joseph B. Young testified that he was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1864; a communication was received from the Mayor on the 26th of April, 1864, relative to the prices of iron used in the new Court-house; it was not recorded in full in the minutes.

What disposition was made of that communication?

Mr. Cram objected to this question. He said it was not the duty of the Committee to hear a statement of the speeches which were made in the Board of Supervisors at any particular meeting. Such questions were calculated to consume time. The business of the Committee was to inquire into the charge of fraud and not to listen to a repetition of debates which had taken place in the Board two years ago.

Mr. Clinton said he meant to show that the communication in question was referred to the very Committee now charged with fraud, and that Committee although furnished that opportunity to purge itself of the charge of fraud, never reported upon the communication, a course of conduct which must be deemed *prima facie* evidence of fraud; they also desired to prove that the communication was not even read in the Board.

It was not proposed to consume time by having old debates repeated to the Committee.

Mr. Fox—The Committee sustains the objection.

Examination resumed—I have that communication; I can produce it.

Mr. Fox—The Committee have objected to documentary evidence from the beginning.

Mr. Anthon—Am I to understand the Chairman that no documentary testimony is to be admitted? I want to understand, so that we may not misunderstand each other hereafter.

Mr. Cram said this was an extraordinary method of proceeding. It was improper to make provision as for the future as to what testimony should be admitted, and what not. He supposed the question was to be "will the witness produce that communication?"

Hero Supervisor Hayes, of the Committee, handed the communication to the witness.

Witness—It is here.

Mr. Anthon—Have you had that paper in your possession ever since the time it came into the Board till now?

Mr. Cram objected.

Objection sustained.

Witness—I consider the paper in my possession when in the hands of a Supervisor.

Supervisor Ely desired to have Mr. Kellum called, to testify as to the quantity of marble used in the construction of the Court-house.

Mr. Cram said he hoped they would finish the iron department first, as he did not desire to dream of iron and marble in one mixture.

Mr. Anthon said they would endeavor to protect the gentleman's dreams from any mixture.

After completing arrangements for witnesses to be called to-day, the Committee adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

In order that a comparison may be made between the prices of iron work, as estimated by Mr. FOWLER and others, and those actually paid by the Committee, we give below the

CONTRACT PRICES.

	Per Pound.
Window frames and trimmings	18c.
Stairs and wainscoting	17½c.
Doors and shutters	18½c.
Girders	15½c.
Beams	11¼c.
Dome and roof	16c.
Area-grating	9½c.
Anchors	7½c.
Windows and door lintels	4¾c.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of Jared Sparks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

JARED SPARKS, the historian and Ex-President of Harvard College, died at his residence in Cambridge this forenoon of pneumonia.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this morning, taking 23 passengers for Halifax and 43 for Liverpool. She also takes out $10,000 in specie and $5,000 in five-twenties.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 13.

The United States gunboat *Don* arrived this afternoon from New-York and awaits orders. The steamer *Ocean Wave* sailed to-day for Mobile.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Jared Sparks.

JARED SPARKS, the intelligence of whose decease will be found in another column, was born at Willington, Conn., on May 10, 1789, and graduated at Harvard in 1815. The earlier years of his life had been devoted to agriculture and mechanical pursuits, but the bent of his mind was toward the acquisition and imparting of knowledge. A careful and painstaking student, his progress was certain and rapid. After his graduation he studied theology at Cambridge, and in 1817, at the age of 28 years, became tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, a position which he held two years. During this period he became one of the conductors of the *North American Review*, of which periodical he afterward was for several years the sole proprietor. In 1819 Mr. SPARKS entered upon the charge of a Unitarian congregation in Baltimore, which he continued until 1823, when from ill health he was compelled to resign. During his pastorate he had been actively engaged in theological literature, publishing, in addition to an able controversial work on the Protestant Established Church, the "Unitarian Miscellany," which he founded, and the pages of which were almost entirely contributed by his pen, and editing a collection of theological essays by various authors, the publication of which was completed in 1826. Mr. SPARKS, on his resignation, removed to Boston and purchased the *North American Review*, which for seven years he edited. In 1828 he published a life of JOHN LEDYARD, containing many new particulars of that distinguished traveler. The first work which gave him his high rank as an historian was the "Life and Writings of George Washington," published in 1834–7, in twelve volumes. This book occupied about nine years in its production, and its value was much enhanced by the laborious researches of the author, both in the United States and Europe. During the preparation of the "Life of Washington," Mr. SPARKS made two other contributions to American history—the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," in 12 volumes, and a "Life of Gov. Morris," in 3 volumes. In 1830 he also established the "American Almanac," and edited the first volume. The "Library of American Biography," of 25 volumes—in two series, one of 10 volumes, 1834–8, and one of 15 volumes, 1844–8—was of his editing. The "Works of Benjamin Eranklin," with memoir of the author, and notes, 10 volumes, appeared in 1840, after which Mr. SPARKS again visited Europe. While on this visit he discovered in the French archives the celebrated Red-line Map, which became a prominent topic in connection with the Ashburton Treaty. The last of his historical works was "Correspondence of the American Revolution," in 4 volumes, which was published in 1854.

In addition to his labors in authorship Mr. SPARKS was, from 1839 to 1849, Professor of History in Harvard College, and President of the College from 1849 to 1852. As a writer his style was simple and accurate, and all his works are characterized by thorough research, candor and impartiality. They are regarded in fact as among the most valuable of any that have appeared upon American history.

William Wright, Author of "The Oil Regions of Pennsylvania," &c.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. WRIGHT, which took place in Paterson, N. J., upon Tuesday evening last. Mr. WRIGHT was born at Boardmills, near Lisburn, Ireland. He came to this country about seventeen years ago, and settled near Paterson, where he was engaged for a shert time in teaching school. About ten years ago he moved into Paterson and started a Republican journal—at that time the only organ of the party, with a single exception, in the State of New-Jersey. He took an active part in the campaign for the Presidency in 1856, advocating the election of Gen. FREMONT; and chiefly through his exertions Paterson, for the first time in its history, gave a majority against the Democratic Party. After conducting his paper with marked success for several years in Paterson, Mr. WRIGHT sold out and came to New-York. He was connected for a short time with the *Evening Post*, and afterward for several years with the *Commercial Advertiser*. He contributed, also, largely to other daily and weekly papers in New-York. About two years ago he returned to Paterson and started the Paterson *Press*. The Union Party which had been defeated during his absence, immediately felt the beneficial effects of his return. Through his influence, Paterson was again rescued from the control of the Pro-Slavery Party, and is now, we believe, one of the strongest Union districts in New-Jersey. Mr. WRIGHT, however, gained nothing by this change, except the consciousness of having done his duty. Owing to some differences with his party friends he sold out and again returned to this City. He devoted his attention for a considerable time to the oil region, and prepared a work on the subject which has been very favorably noticed by the Press. He commenced, only a few months ago, the *Monthly Review* and was succeeding beyond his expectations, when an attack of dropsy terminated his career. Mr. WRIGHT was about 42 years of age. He leaves a wife and eight young children unprovided for.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A POLICEMAN SHOOTS A THIEF.—Some two or three weeks ago MARTIN FURLONG, residing at No. 159 Cherry-street, was garroted and robbed of a watch in Water-street. Subsequently the timekeeper was found in the possession of a young man, who stated that he had purchased it from JOHN SHELLY, a man well known to the Police as a garroter. Officer COLE, of the Seventh Precinct, has been for some days past on the lookout for SHELLY, and yesterday caught sight of him in Water-street, near Catharine. He seized the accused, but the latter succeeded in breaking away from COLE and escaped. Officer WOODWARD, of the Seventh Precinct, joined in the chase, and coming near SHELLY, ordered him to halt, twice, when, finding that the accused would probably succeed in escaping, WOODWARD drew his revolver and fired. The ball took effect in the upper part of SHELLY's right thigh, inflicting a severe though not fatal wound. The wounded man was removed to the Station-house in Madison-street, where the ball was extracted by Police Surgeon BEVIER, SHELLY is a native of this City and 21 years of age. He remains in custody for the present at the Police-station.

ANNIVERSARY REUNION OF THE LITERARY CONSTELLATION.—Last evening the officers and members of the "Literary Constellation" gave their first annual ball and social reunion at Irving Hall. The programme of the evening's entertainment included a *recherché supper*, at which the usual round of toasts were drank, and appropriate speeches delivered by Messrs. ALEX. BLUMENTHAL and BARNET BILDERSEE, the President and Vice-Presidents of the Association, and by Messrs. ED. LAUERBACH, ALBERT L. WOOLF, J. L. SUIZ and others. The attendance of guests was quite large, and the appearance of the ball-room during the progress of festivities was both brilliant and fashionable. The "Literary Constellation" is a society composed of young men connected with nearly every department of literature, and as such has attained a high rank among its sister societies. Through the exertions of Messrs. BLUMENTHAL, BILDERSEE, J. M. COHEN, WOOLF and E. M. COHEN, the efficient officers of the Association, the programme of the evening was carried through to a most successful end.

MAP OF VENEZUELA.—The steady increase of our commerce with Venezuela is daily bringing that South American Republic into closer connection with the United States, and rendering accurate information regarding it more desirable. Messrs. POND & KYLE, of this City, have done their part toward meeting this want by issuing a map of Venezuela, based upon the latest surveys, with its changes marked down to the present time, by Col. R. ROSSA. It lays down every point, no matter how small, and, as an exhibit of the topography of Venezuela, it has no rival.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL PAPER.—We have received a copy of the *New-York Ship News*, a new weekly. It is a quarto of fair typography and devoted to shipping interests. Published by H. D. BEACH, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. It commends itself, by its shipping reports, to merchants and seamen.

QUICK PASSAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—The new clipper ship *Seminole*, HOLMES, Master, that sailed from New-York 5th December, arrived out 10th inst., 96 days from New-York.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of ROSE KELLY, at the residence of Mr. BROWN, in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue, where the deceased had been employed as a domestic. It appears that the woman was left in charge of the premises by the family, on Sunday evening, and that on their return ROSE was found lying on the floor suffering from the effects of severe burns received by her clothes catching fire from the grate. The house was also on fire, causing, however, but slight damage. After lingering in great agony until Tuesday evening, the woman expired. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. The deceased was 50 years of age and a native of Ireland.

A FATAL FALL.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday morning at No. 366 Avenue A, on the body of SOLOMAN BLAKE, aged 12 years, whose death was the result of compression of the brain, caused by an accidental fall on the pavement near his parents' residence, on the 8th inst. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

American Machinery Abroad.

The London *Times* and the largest English newspapers are printed by HOE's presses. American reapers, and other agricultural implements, take the lead in England, and our sewing-machines may now be found in every well-ordered British household. The *Court Journal*, in a recent issue, describes a handsome sewing-machine which has been made for an English lady of high rank. We quote the paragraph:

"As the sewing-machine has been advanced gradually from purely manufacturing uses to a household position, and thence to an adjunct of the duties of a refined home, Messrs. GROVER & BAKER, of No. 150 Regent-street, have wisely catered for the supply in a more elegant form, and the machines they have now brought before the public present the appearance of cabinets, and are made in various woods. This firm has just completed a machine, designed and ornamented expressly for a lady of rank, which surpasses for elegance anything of the kind ever seen. The table and stand are of satin-wood, inlaid with tulip-wood, with carved lozenge and gilt mouldings. The machine itself is silver-plated, inlaid with pearl, and most delicately tinted. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it as perfection."

There is quite a controversy going on in another English periodical, the *Queen*, with regard to the qualities and advantages of the different American sewing-machines. A correspondent of the last-mentioned paper writes:

I am happy to inform "Perplexity" that I have been using one of GROVER & BAKER's machines for the last six months. I cannot speak too highly of the beauty of the work, nor of the perfect ease with which it is used, (not so hard as the pedals of the harp;) a child of five years can work it. If "Perplexity" will inclose her card to the editress of the *Queen*, I will have much pleasure in lending her my machine. GERALDINE.

—*Home Journal.*

The Washington Insurance Company.

The assets of this Company are nearly seven hundred thousand dollars; they have just declared their semi-annual dividend of six per cent. to their stockholders, and a scrip dividend of twenty per cent. to their participating policy holders; four hundred thousand have been received in premiums during the year, and their patrons have been reimbursed their losses to the extent of half that amount.

Their income for the last twelve months was nearly five hundred thousand, and they have returned to their shareholders three-quarters of their principal since the commencement of the participative system. In a period marked with numerous and extensive conflagrations, thirty-five thousand has been added to the surplus fund.

A dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip will also be paid on the 15th proximo, and the first issue of 1861 will shortly be redeemed.—*Com. Adv.*

"The nightingale has no peer among singing birds, the antelope is king of all graceful quadrupeds, and among a thousand perfumes Dalton's "Night Blooming Cereus" stands alone—matchless in purity, unapproached in voluptuous richness, and more durable than any other floral extract known—*Orange Journal.*

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles

the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors,
Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price $2.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

Will positively cure "Female Weakness" and all "Uterine Complaints" of women.

PRICE $1 50 PER BOTTLE. *Sold everywhere.*

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

The best Pill in the world. Does not gripe nor leave the bowels costive. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. *Sold everywhere*, and by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Bartlett Practical Family Sewing Machine,

making the elastic stitch, has a combination of all the advantages of the best and most popular sewing-machines, with other great improvements. Price $20.

Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, General Agency for the United States.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold;

information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in America.

Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work.

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VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7-3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.
1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH.

Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN 7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

MEYER ZO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MISSOURI STATE SIXES.

Parties holding any of the above Bonds will find a most advantageous opportunity of exchanging them (but only to a limited amount,) for FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYING BONDS of UNDOUBTED SECURITY. For particulars apply immediately to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, 7-3 COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the

UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,

and of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

IN GOLD,

Payable semi-annually.

Guaranteed and paid by the

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from the Sacramento River to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

E. CLEWS. GEO. H. REND.
WM. B. REND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL balances which may be checked for without notice.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

FINANCIAL.

THE HOPE

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 99 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 9, 1866	352,559 23
TOTAL LIABILITIES	36,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865	201,588 14

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	ROBERT GOELET,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	WM. A. DARLING,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAS. S. SANDFORD,
THEODORE V. RILEY,	STEPHEN HYATT,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH CRAFTON,
JNO. W. MEYERSREAD,	L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
WM. REMSEN,	AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH.	

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK.

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,800,000

IN 80,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

First issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW-YORK OFFICE—No. 68 Wall-st.

LONDON OFFICE—Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-st.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE—No. 18 Brown's Buildings.

CHAIRMAN,

HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

DIRECTORS:

LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.

HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

JOHN BENNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.

PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.

FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

BANKERS:

IN NEW-YORK—The Bank of America.
IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited.)
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

SOLICITORS.

NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the English and American Bank, (Limited,) London, and on the Union Bank of London; to collect Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial and Traveler's Credits, available in any part of the world. COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED FOR USE IN THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA WILL BE DRAWN UPON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LONDON.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 68 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 155 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866	281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID	993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,
Effingham Townsend,	Geo. A. Townsend,
James Low,	Charles R. Swords,
S. Ias Bronson,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Watson,	A. Ymagas del Valle,
James M. Halsey,	Lawrence Turnure,
D. A. Cushman,	Henry S. Leverich,
Thomas Smull,	Jacob A. Westergeen,
Henry J. Smith,	John R. Willis,
S. S. E. Ward,	Preston H. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd,	Walter Barnes,
R. B. Suares,	Henry Coffin,
George Griswold,	Noah S. Hunt.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

AND ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 33 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

Receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.

Negotiate Loans and Business paper.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and sell Government and other Securities on commission.

MAKE COLLECTIONS

on all parts of the United States and Canada.

JOHN J. CISCO.

(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)

JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

C. W. STAFFORD'S

EUREKA QUARTZ-CRUSHER AND PULVERIZER

Great improvement in reducing ores—the work done for one-tenth the cost of stamps. The hardest flint rock reduced to powder at the rate of a ton an hour.

The machine is portable, with two steam engines attached with surplus power sufficient for driving machinery for amalgamating purposes, being compact, simple and durable. These crushers may be seen at the Morgan Iron Works.

These sizes will be furnished, with capacity, as follows:

No. 2. Twenty-inch face—to work with grinders and rollers, a pair of 20 horse-power engines all complete, guaranteed, boxed for shipment. Price $10,000.

No. 3. Thirty-inch face—capacity for crushing from 50 to 70 tons per day, $12,500.

No. 4. Thirty-two-inch jaw, capacity 75 to 100 tons per day, $15,000.

A company has been formed in this City for the manufacture of these machines, called

THE EMPIRE MANUFACTURING AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

20,000 Shares of $50 each.

THURLOW WEED, President

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Vice-President and Treasurer.

O. V. HOLDENBEOK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JAMES W. NYE, Nevada.
Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, New-York.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, New-York.
JAMES E. COULTER, New-York.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, New-York.
THOMAS B. ASTEN, New-York.
CHARLES T. CRAFFORD, Saybrook, Conn.
JOHN S. CLUTE, Schenectady, N. Y.

All orders for machines promptly attended to. Address C. W. Stafford, Managing Superintendent, or the Secretary of the Company, No. 13 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

AND

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

STOCKS WANTED.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

INSURANCE STOCK.

$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL.
FOR SALE BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$10,000 UNION MUTUAL.
FOR SALE BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SWIFT FARM PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Erie Hotel, corner of Washington and Day-sts., on FRIDAY, March 23, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year. By order of

A. A. GADDIS, President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY, payable on the 19th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 18th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
March 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order,

GEO. B. RODGERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COUPON BONDS

and other Securities, Bullion, Family Plate, &c., safely kept under ample guarantee, at a small annual per centage, or in small SAFES, at an annual rental of $20 to $40, to which ONLY the depositor can have access, in the FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS of the

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

(Under special charter from the Legislature of New-York,)

IN THE NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

NO. 146 BROADWAY.

Circulars, with terms, &c., &c., sent on application.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000

OF

THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1860."

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 13, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, March 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1860," authorized by Chapter 90 of the Laws of 1849, and amended by Chapter 709, laws of 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller, the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1860," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 16 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. | No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BIG BIVER OIL COMPANY, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., the polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. B. HOYT, President.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 10 PINE-ST., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held this day, a Dividend of One Per Cent. for the month of February was declared, payable March 15. The transfer books will be closed from March 10 to 15, inclusive.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 7th March, 1866.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company held this day, a dividend of one per cent. (1 per cent.) on the capital stock, par value $10 per share, was declared payable on and after the 15th instant. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

C. R. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 253 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.

HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y. STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.

ASSETS, $1,604,326 38.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Chartered 1851.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Ass't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELLAND HOUSE HOTEL,

ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST.

For sale, on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above-mentioned first-class hotel, and its furniture.

This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the travel. Its original cost was upward of $60,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the erection of baths connected with it, into which the mineral waters of the place have been introduced.

To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters are becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York,

R. REID, Esq., Agent Bank of Montreal,
No. 44 La Salle-st., Chicago,

Or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal or St. Catharines, Canada West.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST IN A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—WE now offer for sale a complete set of wheel-machinery and fixtures, consisting of five spoke-lathes, Blanchard's patent; two polishing-machines, one for coarse and one for fine polishing; throating, facing and sizing machines; one Dennistown rim-rounder; one hub-mortiser, Fay's patent, manufactured by C. B. Rogers & Co., of Norwich, Conn.; one turning-lathe, ten feet long; a set of Jacobs' patent wheel-machinery, complete; also, circular saws and tables, one belt scroll-saws, one scroll-saw and one spoke tennoning-machine, both manufactured by J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati; shafting, pulleys, belting, hangers, &c., and all the machinery and fixtures requisite for a wheel manufactory. The above machines have been in use about one year, and can be seen, in perfect running order, at our factory. Any parties wishing to continue the business, can make arrangements to do so without being at the additional expense of fitting up a factory elsewhere, as the premises are occupied by us rent free from May 1, with power. This is a good opportunity for any party acquainted with the business. For further particulars call at our office and manufactory.

JACOBS WHEELWORK COMPANY,
Nos. 155 and 157 Bank-st., New-York.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, FLA.

The undersigned, having purchased these Springs, with 40 acres of land, desires to effect a copartnership with some active parties, in order to more fully improve the property. The medicinal properties of these Springs are highly superior. I have with me testimonials of the highest character, which fully satisfy any party who may desire to own an interest in this property. I have clear titles, and will give safe guarantees to partners.

The hotel will be open on the 1st of May. The proprietor's long experience guarantees good accommodation to his guests. For further particulars, I can be seen at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, New-York, for a few days only.

N. CONNER.

TO CAPITALISTS.

No field for intelligent capital and enterprise in the country offers such prospects of splendid results as the Southern States. A select partner, with about $30,000, wanted to contribute to establishing a paper manufactory there. The right party will secure; water-power ample; stock and labor cheap; demand great, and ready cash basis. Address, with real name, D. T., Box No. 176 Times Office.

$5,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN, OF STRICT SOBRIETY and integrity—in fact, a man who is every way most reliable, and who has some means to invest, would like an interest in or establishing a retail stationery or drug business; principals only need answer. Address PHILIP EDWARDS, Jr., Box No. 107 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE CARTAGE WORK OF A first-class jobbing-house; sold on account of the ill health of the owner. None but a man of experience, who is well acquainting with the shipping of goods, need apply to S. H. STUART, Jr., No. 12 Chamber-st.

BREWERY AND DISTILLERY.—PARTner wanted to take an interest in the same, in a pleasant village of 12,000 inhabitants. Apply for two days to S. CLARKSON, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $2,000, IN A Summer boarding-with the Office. Address L., Box No. 115 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

SOUTHERN PLANTATION AT A SACRIfice.—A fortune for a small investment. Special cards. Inquire of the Southern Land Agency, No. 62 Broadway.

STEAM PACKING BOX FACTORY FOR Sale, and rooms, with steam power, to let. For particulars, inquire at No. 91 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Bimeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:

3,000 BALES MOBILE AND UPLAND COTTON.

200 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at Barber's Stores, Nos. 290 to 296 Columbia-st., and at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at my store-house, No. 4, on New-York-st., between 16th and 19th sts., Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consisting of

15 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	833 Whitewash Brushes,
10 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bell cows,
102 gals. Alcohol,	22 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
826 Augers, assorted,	22 feet Rubber Belting,
2629 Axes, assorted,	1,791 Bits, assorted,
89 Broad Axes,	18 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
86 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
14 Fork Barrels,	13 Dredging Boxes,
29 Carpenters' Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
100 Wood Benches,	225 Chair Bottoms,
3 Wash Boards,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
19 Copper Boilers,	100 Chair Backs,
99 Door Bolts, assorted,	108 Chair Legs,
860 Spring Window Bolts,	3,060 Chair Stretchers,
62 lbs. Borax,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
3,000 Copper Bottoms,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
3 Circulating Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
4 Steam Boilers,	400 Chairs, assorted,
9 Marking Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted.	100 Office-desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bucket-cases,
303 Dust Brushes,	2,226 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
2,061 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights of Glass,
26 lbs. French Chalk,	3,000 Saucepan Handles,
1,620 Pick-handles,	1,264 Gimlet Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted.	1,564 Axe Handles,
83 Cast-iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
23,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,600 Knobs, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	90,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,926 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Feet,
3,806 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
400 Mahees,	700 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
15,000 lbs. Wrought Nails,	105 Cast Iron Pumps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
8,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,836 papers Tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
260 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
500 lbs. Iron Rivets,	20,000 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Hooks, wire,	6,000 Escutcheons,
	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of SURPLUS HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & MILLER WILL SELL by auction, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 15 and 16, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av., (which have been made a bonded warehouse for the present exhibition,)

THE GAMBART COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF ORIGINAL MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, all of which have been received direct from the well-known firm of Messrs. E. Gambart & Co., proprietors of the French Gallery, No. 120 Pall Mall, London, and warranted original. These pictures fully represent almost all of the greatest and most favorite modern European artists, and having been selected by the above well-known firm with great taste and judgment, and at the request of many connoisseurs, Messrs. Gambart & Co. have consented to dispose of the entire collection at public auction on the evenings before designated.

Comprising an examination of the finest works of the most celebrated artists, the equal of which has never before been exhibited or offered for sale in this country.

Among those represented will be found the works of

Meissonier,	Voltz,
Aly Bonheur,	Daverner,
Fichel,	Willems,
Gerome,	E. Dubufe,
Bida,	Perrey,
A Achenbach,	Schliesinger,
Aly Scheffer,	Lambinet,
Plassan,	Trayer,
Noel,	Hoguet,
Stanfield,	Girscher,
Dubasty,	Hoguet,
Guiaud,	Rusler,
Hughes,	Boyer,
Verrassat,	Castan,
Verbroecke,	Heilbuth,
ven,	Seignac,

And over 120 others of the most celebrated artists.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Catalogues to be had from Mr. Knoedler, No. 170 Broadway, at the Studio Building, and of the auctioneers, No. 16 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House, on the premises, SITUATED EL LEAU-THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 5 inches and 8 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the estate of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1866, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, in said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew the insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premiums of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser assuming the obligation to pay the attorney's fees in case of suit for the said notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorney's fee not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before the 1st of July, 1866, the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will then be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

For further particulars apply to GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for sale.

AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE NAVY-yard on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at 12 M., the following condemned articles of navy stores, Clothing, &c., by order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:—

PROVISIONS—75,221 lbs. bread, 12,387 lbs. beef (61 187-200 bbls.), 8,490 lbs. Pork (42 98-200 bbls.), 38,015 lbs. flour (190 1-196 bbls.), 46,355 lbs. rice, 11,053 lbs. dried apples, 51,917 lbs. pickles, 268 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. tea, 12,926½ lbs. coffee, 2½ lbs. candles, 992 lbs. beans, 294 gallons beans.

CLOTHING—294 pea jackets, 601 round jackets, 19 flannel jumpers, 474 pairs B. cloth and flannel trousers, 254 pairs satinet trousers, 61 pairs canvas-duck trousers, 120 sheets of ticking, 27 awnings, 427 flannel undershirts, 431 pairs flannel drawers, 1,602½ yards blue flannel, 1,300½ yards duck, 98 yards blue nankin, 664 pairs calfskin shoes, 65 pairs kipskin shoes, 171 pairs woolen socks, 201 hair mattresses, 553 blankets (woolen), 459 caps, 1 silk handkerchief, 93¼ yards blue cloth, 2 pairs mittens, 89 pairs boots, 2 pairs pilot cloth trowsers, 55 pairs brogans; also, 4,612 new straw hats, in boxes.

SMALL STORES.—8,858 lbs. tobacco, 5,040 lbs. salt water soap, 33,774 lbs. fresh water soap, 8 lbs. beeswax, 223 pieces ribbon, 2,038 pieces white tape, 622 pieces black tape, 18 pocket handkerchiefs (cotton), 346 thimbles, 12 pairs scissors, 2 razor-strops, 736 shaving-boxes, 484 shaving-brushes, 1 scrubbing-brush, 5,433 cakes shaving-soap, 21 blacking-brushes, 46 clothes-brushes, 39 combs, 2 coat buttons, 6,360 tin pots, 55 tin pans, 49 spoons, 6,077 iron openers, 1 funnel.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

SPECIAL SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCE, SITUATED ON WATER, FLETCHER AND CANAL-STS., AND ELIZABETH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John E. Burrill, Esq., Referee:

ELIZABETH-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Water and Fletcher sts., known as No. 150. Lot 19.6x26.

FLETCHER-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot on the westerly side of Fletcher-st., known as No. 9. Lot 19.6x27.6.

CANAL-ST.—The 4 two-story brick buildings and lots situate on the southeast corner of Canal and Elizabeth sts., and known as Nos. 156, 158, 160 and 162 Canal-st. The lots together are 75x50 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The lot of land on the northerly side of Duane-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, known as No. 137. Lot 25x65.

The title to all of the above property is indisputable, having been in the possession of the family for over fifty years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned is prepared, as heretofore, to give special attention to

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at the residences of families, on favorable terms.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer,
No. 6 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,

AT

MACON, GA.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,

STEAM ENGINES,

MACHINERY, TOOLS,

IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,

AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

Which were collected at Macon, &c., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and fitting out of arsenals at a large number of COTTON PLANTATIONS,

TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and arsenals in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,611	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,972	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	1,765	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,468	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,606	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,670	Trowes.
HELVETIA	2,253	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. JONES, Agent.
J. AAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
K. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICE—IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$120 00 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON....SUMMONT.....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. LESLIE & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....March 17
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 24
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$136 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....145 | Steerage to Paris.....55
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES
The first-class steamer
ERICSSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power,
LOWBER Commander,
to leave 15th MARCH, for Bremen direct, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $67 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 28.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL SAIL
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia an l Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 17, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows on SATURDAY, March 24.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Cant. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite and fast side-wide-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads of Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Freight at tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new first-class steamship
CHASE,
W. D. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 15.
For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
VETERAN, STANYARD, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight only, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship YUNG SHUEY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those days fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships for San Francisco, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th, HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$200 to $175. $135. $65.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch this fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Wednesday, March 28 above.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 34 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SONDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
ENTERPRISE.....Capt. C. P. MERSEREAU.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
THE
MONEKA
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA
sails on THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
The favorite and fast steamship
ANDALUSIA, BURNHAM, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered piers, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND, RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Rector-st., at 3 P. M.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STEELRIGHT, FREDRICK, Master
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, March 15, for the above port from Pier 14 East River.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 15, 1 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 3 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 39 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.
They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading for their dispatch line for heavy freights to the above-named points.
C. A. DE WITT.
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1866, will be open for inspection and review from and after Monday, January 8, 1866, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1866, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1850 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Commissioners in the assessment of any personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the time assigned for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
W. A. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of their Board, to consider the propriety or expediency of making the City Hall Park an open, paved plaza, and affording additional carriage way in the surrounding streets, by removing the present sidewalks of the Park. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.
W. L. ELY,
R. RYERS,
W. H. GEDNEY,
} Committee.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important remedy (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Cornelius.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 266 FOURTH-AV., corner 21st-st., continue to extract teeth, under nitrous oxide gas, without pain or danger. All dental operations performed skilfully and carefully on moderate terms. References: Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Bulkley, Baldwin and Hallock. No removal. Beautiful sets of teeth at $25.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MRS. NEUKEDEL FROM POland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicine for all diseases, &c.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
2:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 32d-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 32d-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal; with sleeping-cars attached.
4:15 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and Intermediate Stations.
HUGH MIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Toms's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 6:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:20, 8:35 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. Trains leave Piermont for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!
The most timely discovery of the age; a theory as practiced by a French physician in old Asiatic cholera times, just come to light. The book is free.

SHERMAN & CO.,
Nythumsariana, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.
Lose no time in getting HERMAN'S BANNER OF HEALTH AND PROTECTION, and under its guidance learn where can be found
STACKED
like the navy's shells, that which will keep back the foe
CHOLERA.
It cleanses the system, premises, and all things that invite
DISEASE.
Cures foreign and native climatical
COMPLAINTS.
And a beautiful beverage for daily consumption, and medicated to suit and restore the health.
Make no *delay* in securing its use and sale.
Look to it early, as the coming Spring will open a market unsurpassed for these goods. *First come, first served.*
Get the work—it is *free*—and learn the knowledge once dispensed by an adept, which connected with the Asiatic cholera, in times of old, with success.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, reliable certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case, and $5 per box is a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years, Office No. 139 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skilful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies known for a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Don't be swindled, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., Island or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure by any other process is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER M. POWERS, M. D., No. 32 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions, from whatever cause, without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible Female Pills are the only safe ones. Price $5, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at No. 6 Irving-place, 21 Cheever-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. No. 1 truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DISEASES IMPEDING REPRODUCTION IN THE MALE AND FEMALE—Being the pathology and treatment of spermatorrhœa, impotency and sterility. With plates. 8vo, cloth, pp. 480; $2, post age free from the author, Dr. ACTON, F. R. C. S. E., No. 35 Bond-st., New-York.
Dr. ACTON, (late Externe to the Female Venereal Hospital, Paris,) is the well known forhis *great skill* in the cure of these diseases. Consultations personally or by letter, at his private offices, No. 35 Bond-st., New-York, daily, till 2 P. M. Fees moderate.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,924 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, as are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases of Female Weakness or Irregularity. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 32 Bleecker-st., New-York. Beware of imitations. Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,924 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, as are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Don't be swindled, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., Island or write.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE diseases can be effectually relieved at the first visit; consultation free; separate rooms; office hours 2 to 3 P. M. Dr. ALLENN, No. 884 Broadway, near 13th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restored to vigor in three days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 80. Sent free. 1 Vesey-st.
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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay. Those who have doubts and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON FRIDAY EVENING March 16, at 8, (Twenty-fourth Subscription Night,)
only night of Verdi's most celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with a splendid and complete cast, including
MLLE. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO.
SIGNORI MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, DUBREUIL, &c.
MME. BINLDI ROSSI,
The incidental Ballet by
MLLE. KRUGER and MLLE. L. VIDAL.
CONDUCTOR.....SIGNOR TORRIANI
ON SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE at 1.
First and only time at a Matinee of
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MLLE. BOSISIO.
LAST TIME OF
IONE.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
L'AFRICAINE and
LA GARIBALDINO.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
Last time of Meyerbeer's
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats, will please give notice at the box-office.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket-offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 15,
(Sixth and Last Subscription Night,)
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
which will be produced in the same UNSURPASSED MAGNIFICENCE as in Niblo's Garden.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17—EXTRA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats for EITHER PERFORMANCE above-named will commence this morning at the usual places.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZE

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

going on. The action of France in planting troops in Mexico, and in placing an Austrian prince on an imperial throne in Mexico has not passed unchallenged. And I venture to say that when the whole correspondence on that subject, recent as well as more remote, shall come before the people, no member will be disposed to complain of the position which the Government has taken on that subject. If our reasonable and just demands are not complied with, this nation knows very well how to enforce compliance with all just demands, without resorting to so paltry a subterfuge as refusing to be present at the exposition of the products of industry. In conclusion, Mr. RAYMOND expressed his confidence that the bill could not fail because Congress was the representative of labor, and it dare not prove recreant to its trust.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, declared his intention to vote for the joint resolution, because he believed that it would be an economical investment on behalf of the labor, the industry and the arts of the country, and because he believed the Exposition would be a great peace-making convention between all the nations of the earth. He defended the Secretary of the Navy from the imputation of unfriendliness to the proposition, and agreed that the amendment requesting the President of the United States instead of the Secretary of the Navy to order national vessels for the purpose proposed was a proper amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked him whether he thought with the Secretary of the Navy, that the alteration of national vessels and the employment of them for this purpose would cost $300,000.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, replied that to the best of his judgment no such sum would be required. He cordially approved of the vessels being furnished. He thought that the President had full authority to furnish them. He hoped Congress would request the President to furnish them, and that he would comply with that request, and that such a contribution of American skill and industry would be sent to Paris as would be a credit to the American nation, and as would excite the admiration of mankind.

The Committee rose to close general debate, and the House having ordered it to close in one minute the Committee resumed its session.

Mr. BLAINE asked whether the appropriatin of $100,000 made in the joint resolution was to be paid in currency or gold.

Mr. BANKS replied that it was to be paid in the currency of the country.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved an amendment providing that the period of service of the principal agent of the exhibition in the United States—salary $2,000—should not exceed one year.

Mr. BANKS—I have no objection to that.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, moved to amend the amendment by making it three months. He estimated as high as any one the high position which the country should maintain in the estimation of the world; and when he heard the gentleman's (Mr. BANKS) brilliant flattery yesterday, he thought of ARTEAGA, who had been fighting for his country thirty years, and who had been executed at the behest of the great man at the head of the French nation, as the gentleman had described him. He thought of ARTEAGA executed as a prisoner of war in cold blood, and of the 20,000 other Mexican patriots executed in the same manner by this great man—this model Emperor. He agreed with his colleague Mr. WASHBURNE. He would send no baggage-wagons, nor soldiers' uniforms on sticks, to be laughed at by representatives of the royal families of Europe. He would much prefer to see our soldiers in line of battle from round Mexico.

Mr. BANKS opposed the amendment. He said that before he took any part in the consideration of this question he applied to the leading friends of the Republic of Mexico in this city and New-York for their opinion as to its effect on the Republic of Mexico, and received in every instance an unqualified answer that it was for their interest, as it was for ours, that our Government should be represented to the fullest extent.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether Mr. BANKS had inquired of the gentleman representing the Mexican Republic in Washington.

Mr. BANKS replied that he had not, but had consulted with the leading friends of the Mexican Republic. He added that when the question as to France and Mexico should come before the House from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, neither the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) nor any other member would be left in doubt as to the disposition of the Committee to maintain the rights of this country.

The amendment offered by Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, was rejected, and that offered by Mr. CONKLING was agreed to. The Committee then rose, and the House took a recess till half-past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock, with a pretty fair attendance of members, and the galleries were well filled.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT PARIS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President of the United States, transmitting two communications from the Minister of the United States at Paris, in relation to the proposed exhibition of fishery and water culture to be held at Archacon, near Bordeaux, France, in July next. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE NEW-YORK QUARANTINE.

Mr. FABOR offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House what effect, in his opinion, will be produced on the navigable waters of New-York Harbor by the erection of a quarantine station on the shoal known as West Bank, in said harbor, and whether such location, owing to its exposed situation, will not render it impracticable to erect the docks and wharves at which vessels may be safely moored.

MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

Mr. LONGYEAR introduced a bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ashley to some point on or near Traverse Bay, Michigan. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

REPAYMENT OF TAXES ERRONEOUSLY PAID.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the repayment of taxes paid in error by carmen and hackmen under an erroneous construction of the Internal Revenue Law.

RESOLUTIONS FROM MILWAUKEE.

Mr. PAINE presented resolutions adopted by the citizens of Milwaukee in reference to the relations of the late rebel States with the Government. They were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. TRIMBULL presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky, remonstrating against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, and they were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TESTIMONY OF MAJOR-GEN. CUSTAR.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., from the Committee on Reconstruction, presented the testimony of Major-Gen. CUSTAR relating to Louisiana and Texas. It was ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FARQUHAR presented the petition of 10,000 citizens of Indiana, relative to the bounty and an increase of the pensions of soldiers during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the petition of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, asking for an increase of pay; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution to provide for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of the industry of the United States at the exposition in Paris in 1867.

Several amendments were proposed and debated.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that if this were a mere missionary enterprise to preach to the people of Europe the gospel of American progress, the best way to accomplish the de-ired object would be to have the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) translated into the foreign languages and published abroad.

Mr. STEVENS regarded this as a proposition to send ten school-masters to Paris to teach these French people.

Mr. LE BLOND regarded it as got up in the interest of New-England in order to enable manufacturers to compare their productions with those of France.

Mr. O'NEILL sustained the joint resolution, and presented and had read a petition from the polytechnic students in Pennsylvania in favor of the object.

Mr. WHALEY indorsed the speech of his friend from the Galena district, (Mr. WASHBURNE,) and believed that every soldier, from the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic to the blue waves of the Pacific, would indorse it. [Laughter.] He would vote against the measure, unless on condition that an equal sum would be appropriated to build an orphan asylum in Washington City. [Laughter.]

Mr. LE BLOND suggested that among the contributions of American curiosities, the Reconstruction Committee or the Freedmen's Bureau Bill should be sent on exhibition. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER suggested Copperheads. [Laughter.]

An amendment was offered by Mr. GRINNELL, which was adopted, directing that the scientific Commissioners provided for shall be selected from different parts of the country. Also an amendment offered by Mr. SPALDING, that in no contingency shall any further or greater sum than $100,000 in lawful money of the United States be paid from the National Treasury for the purpose contemplated by this joint resolution; also an amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, that the Commissioner shall report to Congress the manner in which the expenditures are made; also an amendment offered by Mr. BANKS to strike out the second and third sections, and to insert in lieu thereof the following section:

That the President be authorized and requested to furnish one or more public vessels for the transportation from New-York to France of such articles and products of the industry of the United States as may be offered and accepted by the general agent at New-York, for exhibition at the Paris Capital.

The Committee rose and reported the bill. The amendments were all agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the joint resolution. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 69; nays 50. So the joint resolution was passed.

The bill as passed appropriates $100,000 for the following purposes: To provide necessary furniture and fixtures for the proper exhibition of products of the United States, $48,000; for the compensation of the principal agent of the United States in the Exhibition, at the rate of $2,000 per year, the period of service not to exceed one year; four clerks in New-York and four in Paris at $1,200 each, and ten professional and scientific Commissioners at $1,000 each; for the erection of any additional structure that may become necessary for the proper exhibition of products of the United States, $30,000, provided that one-half of the cost shall be assessed on the proprietors or exhibitors of articles; contingent expenses at Paris and New-York, $50,000.

The second section requests the President of the United States to furnish one or more public vessels.

The third section requests the Governors of States to invite the people to assist in the proper representation of American products.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the night session to-morrow was ordered to be omitted.

The House adjourned at 9:45 o'clock P. M.

Iron Founders' Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14.

Pursuant to notice the National Convention of Iron Founders assembled in this city at the Board Trade rooms at noon to-day. Between 60 and 100 delegates were in attendance, from nearly all the Northern, Eastern and Western States, as also from Canada. The Convention was organized by the election of CHARLES EDDY, Esq., of Troy, as President; Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE, of this city, Vice-President, and BENJAMIN BURTON, Esq., of this city, Secretary.

The President elect stated the object of the Convention briefly but forcibly. At the conclusion, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and resolutions. Several gentlemen addressed the Convention, but as their remarks referred to organization and matters of business exclusively, they were not intended for publication. The afternoon was passed in consultation and an interchange of views. At dusk the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The meetings of the Convention are not public, but the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will prepare a report of the proceedings for publication after the organization is perfected.

The Orton Murder—Fenian Affairs.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, March 14.

The Orton murder remains a mystery. The Coroner's jury found that the deceased was killed by some person to the jury unknown. PADDOCK, who was arrested, proved an *alibi*, and was discharged.

There is a report in circulation here that the Fenians have purchased the four large steamers of the American line on Lake Ontario, now lying in this harbor. This is not credited, however. The steamers are fitting out for the Spring trade.

It is understood that the Government officials are keeping an eye upon these boats, and affairs in the harbor below the city.

An Alleged Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The failure of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company was announced to-day with heavy liabilities.

The capital stock of the company was seven hundred thousand dollars, and it recently petitioned for a further increase.

The suspension is attributed to the Company having on hand a large stock of goods which cannot be sold except at a great loss.

The means of the Company have been somewhat crippled recently in efforts to sustain its credit.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	90,705,000
Specie	624,000
Legal Tenders	19,908,000
Deposits	35,298,500
Circulation—National	22,750,000
Circulation—State	721,000

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 14.

At 2 o'clock this morning the steamer *Adelaide* from Norfolk, while off Sharp's Island, was run into by a schooner, demolishing the cook-room of the steamer. The cook, J. CHAPMAN, who for thirty-one years has been employed on this line, was lost overboard. The schooner was towed to Baltimore by the *Adelaide*. She lost her masts and bowsprit. No blame can be attached to Capt. CANNON, of the *Adelaide*.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 14.

The schooner *Henry Kaynes*, of Portland, from Cienfuegos, for New-York, was abandoned in a sinking condition, on the 3d inst., in lat. 28.18, long. 79.45. Capt. SUMONTON and his crew were saved by the schooner *K. A. Griffin*, Capt. FOSTER, at this port from Cienfuegos.

Marine Disaster.

SHARK RIVER, Wednesday, March 14.

The brig *San Juan*, Capt. LORENZO QUIGULA, loaded with logwood, from Mexico, bound to New-York, is ashore at Shark River.

A Loss Made Good.

The Southern Express Company, which runs in connection with the Adams Express Company, paid yesterday, through its President, H. B. FLANT, $200,000 to the First National Bank of Memphis for money lost on the *W. R. Carter*, which exploded near Vicksburgh, Miss.

The money was received by the Adams Express Company at St. Louis and handed over to the Southern Express Company at Cairo, by whom it was shipped on board the steamer *W. R. Carter*, which arrived at Memphis during the night, and not making sufficient stay to deliver the money, it was carried past that City, rendering the Company liable for the loss.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Tax Levy—Soldiers' Monument in Greenwood Cemetery—The Public Administrator's Department—St. Patrick's Day and the Fenians.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of Greenwood Cemetery, stating that in accordance with the request of the Common Council, a plot of ground has been set apart in the Cemetery, for the erection of a monument to the soldiers killed in the late war.

The Finance Committee handed in their report on the Tax Levy, which was then taken up and read item by item. The principal amendments were the addition of $50,000 for the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of soldiers killed in the war, and $20,000 for the purchase of the right of using Morse's patent in connection with the police telegraph.

The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted.

The ordinance prepared by Mr. VARNUM, making certain changes in the Public Administrator's Department, fixing the salary of that official at $6,000, and allowing him $6,300 for clerk hire, was called up.

Mr. NORTON moved to reduce the allowance for clerk hire to $4,900. He said that one of the clerks now employed in the Bureau did no work whatever, having a perfect sinecure, and that the Committee, in their report on the subject, had endeavored to blind the public to the facts.

The motion was lost, and the ordinance was laid over.

Alderman MOORE offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that whereas St. Patrick's day is to be celebrated by a grand parade of our fellow citizens of Irish birth, including those who are about engaging in an effort the most laudable and patriotic looking to the restoration of down-trodden and unhappy Ireland to that freedom which is her natural right; and whereas the people of New-York sympathize with the oppressed people of Ireland, that with a view of making such sympathy manifest the flags on the City Hall be displayed during St. Patrick's day from sunrise to sunset, and that the Courts and public offices of the Corporation be closed in order to afford all who desire to do so an opportunity to join in the demonstration.

Mr. VARNUM moved to strike out the preamble, which motion was lost. The preamble and resolution were then adopted.

A lease was granted for 99 years, at a nominal rental, to the trustees of the Patriots' Orphan Home, of the lots in seventy-ninth-street, bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues.

A resolution to increase the salary of the stock clerk in the Finance Department from $1,700 to $3,000 per annum, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Is a Party Working His Passage a Passenger—Nature of, and Consideration for, such a Contract—Passage on an Engine Doing Duty as Fireman—The Rule of "Respondeat Superior" and its Exceptions—The Qualifications and Limitations Recognized in respect to the Exception—Common Carriers.

Charles H. Daniels, by Thompson, his next Friend vs. *The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company.*—On the trial of this case in the Northern District of Illinois, it was proven that the defendant was a common carrier of passengers and freight, &c., on its road, from Chicago to Peru, as alleged in the declaration; that on the morning of Friday, the 9th of November, 1860, the plaintiff was on the engine of defendant, proceeding over the road, when, by the negligence and carelessness of the engineer of the locomotive, a collision took place which resulted in great personal injury to the plaintiff, and to recover for which the action was brought.

The facts of the case were, that the plaintiff had been a firemen of the Company, and was suspended, and on the 8th of the month of November had applied to the master mechanic of the road for a pass to go to Peru for certain clothing; that he was told by the master mechanic that they were about to send an other engine down to Joliet, and that if he would fire it down, and should have a "pass" back; that on this understanding the plaintiff did fire the engine, and was hurt while in the performance of that duty. Plaintiff's witnesses testified that he was to fire the engine for his passage, while defendant's witnesses testified that the plaintiff and the master mechanic had no authority to employ a man to work his passage; that a man who worked upon the road was entitled to pay for the time he was employed; and would be so paid; that the master mechanic had no authority to "pass" a man, not in the employ of the road, over it, and that it would be the business of the conductor in such a case to take up the pass and collect fare, or put the party off the train. The plaintiff sought to place him in the position of a passenger laboring for his passage instead of paying money for it, and the Company sought to put the plaintiff in the relation of a servant of the road.

On this state of facts the *Judges* were opposed at the Circuit, and the case comes here on the following questions certified, viz.:

First—Whether the plaintiff was so far the servant of the defendant as to be subject to the rule laid down in certain English and American cases that a servant cannot recover against his employer for injuries caused by the negligence of a co-servant.

Second—Whether, if he was the servant of the defendant, yet, being in a subordinate capacity, he may not recover for an injury caused by the carelessness of the engineer, under whose direction and control he was at the time when the collision occurred.

On the first branch of this inquiry the plaintiff contends that at the time when he called on the master mechanic for a pass he was not in the employment of the defendant; but had been suspended or discharged, and was in the same relation to the Company as if he never had been employed by it. He had no claim on the defendant for wages, nor had defendant any claim on him for services. There was no contract existing between the parties. What the precise character of the agreement between the plaintiff and the master mechanic was—whether it was that plaintiff should fire the engine from Chicago to Peru, as the consideration of his passage to the latter place and back to Chicago; or whether it was that the plaintiff should perform this service for wages to be paid by the Company therefor—are questions of fact for a jury. It is not the province of the Court to weigh the evidence bearing on these points, or decide whether it preponderates in favor of one or the other. If there is any evidence in the case from which the Jury have the right to find for the plaintiff, it may be assumed that such would be their verdict. If there is evidence in the case which would justify the finding that the plaintiff was to fire the engine to Peru for his passage, it must be assumed for the purpose for which the case is before this Court, that this was the agreement. And there is abundant evidence to justify such a finding. The plaintiff was a passenger, with all the legal rights appertaining to that character. It is conceded that, by consenting to take transportation on an engine, he tacitly assumed upon himself the peculiar risks and annoyances incident to that mode of traveling. But he did not assume the hazard of injury from collision with another train on the road—a kind of accident which could result only from gross carelessness.

Upon his agreement to fire the engine for his passage, the plaintiff acquired a legal right to be conveyed by the defendant, on this particular journey, on the terms proposed. If the defendant had refused to receive the plaintiff on the engine at the time specified, or, if having received him, had then neglected to convey him over the route, with reasonable dispatch, the plaintiff could have maintained an action for damages; his rights in this particular, differing in no way from those of any other passenger for hire, and being altogether different from those of a mere servant, who could have no cause of action whatever in the case supposed. In fact the journey was never completed; since the defendant, by tortious negligence, at the same time disabled the plaintiff, and prevented him from completing the journey by reason of his hurts. An action therefore could have been maintained against the defendant, on the literal terms of the contract, for not conveying the plaintiff according to the agreement, and for tortiously preventing him from performing his journey. The measure of compensation which led to the agreement between the parties, was the procuring of a passage by the plaintiff over defendant's road, and this is the criterion by which to determine his true character. But for this the plaintiff would not have been upon the engine, or road, at all. What he sought was not employment, but a passage to Peru and back. It was essentially a contract between passenger and carrier, and not between master and servant. His chief, leading capacity or character was that of passenger, and the firing of the engine only in the nature of an incident. He was traveling upon his own business to a certain place, and for which purpose he solicited the use of a pass over defendants' road. It cannot be that in undertaking to perform an incidental service as compensation or fare for the trip, he lost the character and protection of a passenger. The plaintiff was lawfully on the engine, and upon that issue the verdict of the Jury must be for the plaintiff.

The rule of *respondeat superior*, or that the master shall be civilly liable for the tortious acts of his servant, is urged in this case. This Court, in the case of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Derby, said: This rule is of universal application, whether the act be one of omission or commission; whether negligent, fraudulent or deceitful, if it be done in the course of his employment, the master is liable; and it makes no difference that the master did not authorize, or even know of the servant's act, or neglect, or even if he disapproved or forbade it, he is equally liable, if the act be done in the course of his servant's employment." Such being the universal rule, the burden of the argument is upon the defendant, to show that the plaintiff's case is excepted from the operation of the rule for most clear and satisfactory reasons. No exception answering this purpose has ever been recognized by this Court, nor has this Court heretofore manifested any desire to soften the wholesome severity of the law on this point—least of all in such cases as have involved the duties of common carriers.

If it were determined that the plaintiff was a servant of the Company at the time of his injuries; still the departure from the rule of *respondeat superior* in such cases has not become the settled law. The question is comparatively a new one, and does not appear to have ever been distinctly presented to this Court before. In most of the State Courts the question is new, whilst in those States where it has arisen the wildest diversity of opinion has found utterance from the Bench. In the State of Wisconsin the Courts give no countenance whatever to this departure from the rule, and sustain it in favor of the servant to the full extent to which it is asserted by the Scottish Courts. But in the State of Massachusetts the exception has been recognized.

Admitting, however, that the exception is too firmly established to be departed from, still the following qualifications and limitations have been recognized or suggested:

I. When the injured servants and the servant whose carelessness caused the injury were engaged in different departments of service, and not in the performance of common duties, an action will lie.

II. If the master fail to exercise proper care and diligence in the selection of the agencies and instruments upon which he employs his servants, he will be liable to the servant for any injury resulting therefrom.

III. When an engineer employed by one railroad company is injured by the carelessness of a switch-tender in the employment of another railroad company, whose track is used by the former under an agreement between the two companies, the injured party may maintain an action against the latter company.

IV. If a servant is injured by the negligence of a fellow-servant, both being employed in the same business, and the master has not used reasonable care in the appointment of the latter, he is liable for injuries resulting from neglect to use such care, in the absence of proof that the injured servant was aware of the incompetency of the fellow-servant.

V. Where an employer places one person in his employment under the direction of another, also in his employment, such employer is liable for injury to the person of the one placed in such subordinate situation, resulting from the negligence of his superior.

Upon the assumption, therefore, that the plaintiff was a servant, his case clearly falls within the ruling of the cases cited in support of this last point, and he is entitled to recover. He is also entitled to recover in consequence of the negligence of the Company in selecting a competent engineer. The defendants respond at some length, citing English and American authorities in support of the exception to the rule of *respondent superior*, and insisting that if it be granted that plaintiff was a passenger and not a fireman when it is admitted that he contracted to do all the duties of a fireman, it is maintaining that he contracted to do service without becoming a servant. Nor does it make any difference as to the length of the engagement. The plaintiff was as much a fireman for the purposes of this suit as if he had been years in the service then being regularly performed by him in due course of employment. Nor was he less a firemen though the consideration for his services was a pass. The consideration does not change the nature of the service. The object of the Company was to get a competent fireman for the trip, and whoever undertook to perform the service, whatever his compensation, become such fireman. The plaintiff was neither a stranger nor a passenger, nor is he within the rule of *respondent superior*.

Hurd and Booth for plaintiff; B. C. Cook and F. H. Winston for defendant.

United States Supreme Court.—MARCH 13.

On motion of Mr. David W. Field, G. P. Lowrey, Esq., of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 380. *Ex-parte*. In the matter of Lambdine P. Millinger, petitioner.

No. 375. *Ex-parte*. In the matter of Wm. A. Bowles, petitioner.

No. 376. *Ex-parte*. In the matter of Stephen Horsey.

The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. David Dudley Field for the petitioners.

No. 6. Original docket—*Ex-parte*. In the matter of A. H. Garland, petitioner.

No. 8. Original docket—*Ex-parte*. In the matter of Robert H. Marr, petitioner.

The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Marr, the petitioner in No. 8.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Possessory Action—Motion to Bond.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Edwin P. Treat vs. *The Schooner Rainbow.*—This was a cause of possession in which a motion was made by the respondent before answering for leave to bond the vessel. The motion was denied on the ground that issue was not yet joined, but with leave to renew. The answer was therefore filed, and the application for leave so bond was renewed by the respondent, and a similar application was made on the libellants behalf.

Held by the Court—That in possessory action the release of the vessel from custody cannot be demanded as a right prior to the hearing on the merits.

That in this case, neither the urgency of the case nor the equities set up by the respondent are sufficient to warrant a present delivery of the vessel to him on bail. To grant it, would be to establish a precedent liable to work mischief and confusion in the management of ships. It does not appear that the vessel is under any great expense, nor that the cargo of coal on board is in any danger of loss or depreciation; and no cause of delay in bringing the case to a hearing is edged either them of a pretense on the libellants part to obtain testimony from them, or grows on the part of the libellant, by the dismissal of the proceedings of this motion.

That a much stronger case must be made out before a court would be justified in allowing a vessel seized in an action of possession at the instance of a majority owner, to depart from its custody in charge of a minority owner.

That if the facts set up by the libellant would warrant her delivery to him as necessary to avoid serious loss, no great loss appears likely to ensue by the detention of the vessel till the hearing.

That as the respondent is ready to proceed to a hearing at once, the delay asked by the libellant cannot be urged by him as a reason for the delivery of the vessel to him.

The motion on behalf of both parties is denied, but with leave to renew after ten days, if there is no prospect of a speedy determination of the controversy.

For libellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondent, Messrs. Soudder & Carter.

The Meteor Case—Application to Bond.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Meteor.*—In this case, which is brought to forfeit the vessel for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, the claimants yesterday morning applied to the Court for an order directing the delivery of the vessel to them on their giving proper security, and appointing appraisers to determine the value of the vessel, for the purpose of giving such security.

The motion was opened by Mr. Choate, who urged that the application should be granted under the 60th Rule of the Court, which provides for such a motion "in cases of seizure of property in behalf of the United States."

The motion was opposed by Mr. Courtney, the Assistant District-Attorney, who claimed that this rule was directed towards proceedings under the revenue laws, and had no reference to a case like the present. He also read a letter from the State Department to the District-Attorney, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1866.

SIR: I give you herewith a copy of a note which I have just had the honor to receive from his Excellency, Mr. Tassara, the Minister of Spain, in which he states that he is advised that the owners of the *Meteor* have applied to the District Court for a release of that vessel under security.

An application has heretofore been made to the President to favor such a proceeding. It has been considered with the result following, viz: That the Executive authority finds no sufficient grounds for interfering with the due and the regular course of the administration of justice.

It is expected, therefore, that you will take such course in regard to the present question as shall be best calculated to maintain the neutrality laws of the United States, in their full force and virtue.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District-Attorney, New-York.

And he urged that the delivery of the vessel to the claimants would be a mere evasion of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Evarts, on behalf of the claimants, replied, claiming that the law and justice required in such cases that property should be released from custody, and not subjected to ruinous expense; and that there was nothing whatever in the letter from the State Department which should have the least weight with the Court, which was bound to decide questions which came before it according to law, and not according to any intimation from the Executive Department or any other source.

The Court reserved its decision.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry Williams, indicted for passing a counterfeit $50 note, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing-Sing for a year and to pay a fine of one dollar.

Louis Schuster, convicted of having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for seven years and six months and to pay a fine of $500.

Henry Palmer, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for four years and to pay one dollar fine.

John Goff, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for a year and to pay one dollar fine.

Important Question of Law as to Gifts Between Husband and Wife—The Rights of Creditors and Assignees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

Before Justice Garvin and a Jury.

Zachary Peck, Assignee of Wm. H. Brown, deceased, vs. *Eliza J. Brown*—The plaintiff, in this action brought the suit as assignee, the defendant being the widow of Wm. H. Brown, deceased. It is brought to test the title of the defendant to a piece of land on Dry Dock-street, near Twelfth. The widow became possessed of this land by virtue of a deed executed by her husband in July, 1849, conveying the property to her in his own hand paid by his said wife, Eliza, he conveyed to her the fee simple of the premises in question. An answer was put in; the defendant setting up the defence that the deed of this property was a gift from the husband to the wife. The plaintiff demurred to it on the ground that a deed from the husband to a wife was not good in law, especially where the rights of creditors were to be considered. The demurrer, after argument at Special Term, was overruled, and the case was sent to this branch of the Court to be tried on the issues of fact involved. There was no dispute as to the fact that in July, 1849, Mr. Brown, deceased, executed a deed of the lots to his wife. In 1854 he made an assignment of all his property. The assignees soon after re-assigned to him this property with other, by an instrument in writing by which, among other matters, it was stated that all his debts were discharged. In 1855, Brown made another assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He died in a few days after the execution of the last-named instrument. The deceased was a shipbuilder in this City, doing an extensive business, and was worth at the time of his death, according to the statement of some of the witnesses, over half a million of dollars. Defendant claimed that at the time the deed was executed the value of the gift was no more than a fair and equitable provision for the wife, considering his fortune and position in life. Furthermore, that the deed, although the sum of $1 was mentioned in it as a consideration, was a mere matter of form, and was in reality one in consideration of arrears of pin-money; that Mr. Brown had taken and used the proceeds of some of her property.

The widow testified on the stand that her husband, in the last year of his life, requested her to allow him to let some property of hers adjoining the ship-yard, and assigned as a reason that it could be let in that way to better advantage, at the same time saying he would pay to her a proportionate share of the rental.

On the part of the plaintiff it was claimed that a deed from husband to a wife was invalid under the statute of this State passed in 1849; that the deceased was never, peculiarly speaking, in a condition to make such a settlement.

The issues as settled by the Court, and which were submitted to the Jury were as follows:

1. Was William H. Brown possessed of the property prior to October, 1855.

2. Did he assume to convey it to the plaintiff in trust.

3. Whether the plaintiff has since been in possession of the premises. The 4th is substantially the same.

5. Whether at the date of the conveyance to the defendant the deceased was possessed of property in excess of his debts and liabilities; and if so, what was that excess.

6. Whether there was any agreement between the deceased and defendant, in pursuance of which the deed was made.

7. Whether the deed was made in consideration of the release by her of her dower; or (8) whether for any pecuniary consideration, and what; and (9) whether it was not also made in consideration of love and affection.

10. Whether the defendant entered into possession of the whole or any part of the premises, and if so, what part; and (11) whether she has had the rents and profits of it.

12. Whether the conveyance was by way of settlement; and (13) whether, if so, it was a reasonable provision for her in reference to her husband's means and liabilities, or (14) whether it was more than reasonable, reference being had to her husband's pecuniary condition, at any time between the deed to her and the general assignment to the plaintiff.

A question was raised in the course of the trial, whether under section 300 of the Code the defendant could testify on her own behalf as to conversations with her deceased husband, he being the plaintiff's assignor. The Court ruled out all such conversations except where made in presence of a third party. It was then shown that the third party present on those occasions was also dead, and the objection raised anew. The Court, though doubtful on the point, admitted the evidence.

The jury after a long absence returned a verdict on all the issues, substantially for the defendant.

The Mutual Pleasure Club in Court—A Verdict for $500.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judges Alker and a Jury.

McMahon and others, assignees of the Mutual Pleasure Club vs. *George Roahr*—This suit has been on trial during the past three days, and involved some nice questions at law. From the opening of Dennis McMahon, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiffs, and from the evidence introduced by him, it appeared that the Mutual Pleasure Club was an association of young men who delighted in boating and yachting, and who made up a purse to build a boat. The defendant who was one of their number, was a boat builder and offered to build for them a first-class No. 1 pleasure-boat to be properly and securely fastened with copper fastenings, good material, &c., &c., for $1,000, payable $250 down, $250 when latticed, and $500 in September or October following. The boat was to be completed in six weeks, but the time was extended until July 1. On the 3d of July the boat was launched, and on the 8th of July made her trial trip. On the trip, or soon after, the club after paying $600 to Roahr, discovered serious imperfections and defects in the boat, and called the defendant to an account therefor. The defendant, after hearing all the statements, admitted that he had not performed his contract, and that the boat had serious faults, which might be remedied by his building another boat. He asked the members of the club to be lenient with him, and proposed that if they would give him the privilege of building another boat during the ensuing Winter he would give security for the money. The plaintiffs' club so agreed, and a time was set for the defendant to bring in security. At the appointed time he did not attend, and thereupon the club consulted what Mayer, from Cardenas for New-York, with a cargo of molasses, in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak during the gale. Her Captain requested all to keep by him, as he was obliged to abandon her, having three feet of water in the hold both pumps going, the leak gaining fast, and the crew very much exhausted. The sea running very high, hailed our mizzen-mast head, where ship's crew were in order to keep close to her while taking the crew on board; at 11 P. M., had proceeded in getting all hands safely on board, they having left the ship at 9 P. M. Sept. 28, spoke schr. Martenas, from New-Orleans for Barre-ed, and desired him to take on board a part of the wrecked crew, and he had been a long time to see and bound to a distant port. Decided to do so. March 11, fell in with steamship New-York, from Aspinwall, bound to New-York, whose Captain very kindly supplied us with provisions, of which we stood in need. Many thanks are due to the Captain of the New-York for the willingness and kindness with which he stopped, his ship and supplied us with provisions.

Brig Iris, Simmons, Messina Jan. 4, with fruit, &c., to Brust & McAuliffe. Jan. 26, in the Mediterranean, was run into by a French schr., in a squall, and carried away Gibraltar. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the last three weeks, and been blown across the Gulf twice.

Brig J. Hathaway, (of Newport,) Townsend, Sagua 18 da., with molasses to J. L. Hathaway & Usher. Has had heavy weather, sprung foreyard and split sails. Has been 10 da. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Fearless, (Br.,) Saunders, Cardenas 18 da., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Isabel Bergmann, Small, Sagua 19 da., with sugar and molasses to E. W. Gould & Co.

Schr. H. Barnett, Wilson, Wilmington 10 da., with cotton and naval stores to A. Kindberg & Co. Split foresail, mainsail, jib and flying-jib, had bulwarks washed away.

Schr. Orville, Murphy, Jacksonville 9 da., with cotton, resin and cedar to order. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage; split jib and mainsail and lost jibboom.

Schr. Emma Anderson, (of St. Kitts,) McCarthy, Vieques, P. R., 16 da., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Valable & Co. March 12, 25 miles S. E. of Cape May passed the spars of a large fore and aft schr., apparently just long in the water.

Schr. Gen. Banks, (of Brewer, Me.,) Ryder, Belize, Hon., 20 da., with mahogany, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Camilla, Clark, Fernandina, Fla., 15 da., with hard pine to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Mary Allerton, Farnum, Jacksonville, with cotton and resin to Dibble & Co.

Schr. Charles Bentley, Williams, Wilmington, with naval stores.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Harmon, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse.

Schr. Gen. Van Vliet, Wright, Norfolk 5 da., with wood.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Norfolk 3 da., with wood.

Schr. Messenger, Holden, Baltimore, for Yonkers.

Schr. Nelly Baker, Freeman, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Ben. Soule, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse.

Schr. L. C. Evans, Hammond, Charleston.

Schr. Abby Brackett, Duncan, Jacksonville.

Schr. Emma E. Gloyes, Harmon, Galveston.

Below.

Ship Great Western, from Liverpool.

Bark Allemania, from Rotterdam, via Bermuda

Bark Ann Weston, from London.

Bark Adel Quade.

Brig Ocean Wave.

Brig S. Duncan.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Henry Jaynes, Simonton, from Cienfuegos for New-York, was abandoned in a sinking condition at 8 P. M., March 3, lat. 28 15, lon. 79 30. Crew were taken off by schr. J. A. Griffin, and landed at Philadelphia this morning.

HATTERAS INLET, March 11.—The schr. S. I. Sherman, from Roanoke River for Baltimore, with a cargo of staves, is on the Swash, but will probably get over in a day or two. The schr. Burleigh, from Newbern for Philadelphia, got foul of the Sherman, and carried away the latter's starboard davit. No other damage was done.

Spoken, &c.

J. W. Harris—brig, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, Feb. 25, lat. 31 20 N., lon. 73 15 W.

Surprise